EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SARAH McPHERSON: DAR ESSAY AWARD WINNER

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, recently, Sarah McPherson, a resident of the 19th Congressional District from New Park, PA, distinguished herself by being selected as the Pennsylvania State winner of the American History Essay Contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution. I would like to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives her impressive achievement.

Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization comprised of women descendents of Revolutionary War patriots which engages in numerous historical, educational, and patriotic activities. Each year they hold the essay contest, which is open to young people in grades five through eight.

This year's essay contest was entitled "Famous Women of the American Revolution." Essays were judged on historical accuracy, organization, originality, and grammar.

It is my pleasure to share Miss McPherson's essay on Deborah Sampson with my colleagues and to give them the opportunity to recognize the remarkable woman about whom the essay was written as well as the talented young woman who memorialized that life so effectively.

The essay follows:

DEBORAH SAMPSON

(By Sarah A. McPherson)

Deborah Sampson was an independent, adventuresome woman who didn't allow a miserably disappointing childhood to spoil the rest of her life. In fact, she eventually was able to take control of her life, fight for her country and her beliefs, and receive the recognition she deserved for her courage and boldness in an age when most women played passive roles in society.

Born in Plympton, Massachusetts, December 17, 1760, Deborah grew up in a poor family. Her father had gone off to sea to find adventure and to make enough money to feed and clothe his family. His ship was lost in a storm and neither he nor his ship was ever seen again. Mrs. Sampson, ill and penniless, had to send her children away to live with relatives and friends.

Deborah spent a few years with an elderly cousin who taught her the alphabet. After the dear cousin's death, she spent several lonely months taking care of an 80 year old woman. For Mrs. Thatcher, she did everything from carrying wood to spoon-feeding the decrepit lady who was no company at all to her. Rescued finally by her minister, she went to live with Deacon Thomas's family where she was their indentured servant for 10 years.

Here, she kept house, plowed the fields, milked the cows, took care of the children, and taught them to read. When they went to school, she, too, was able to continue her education, a rare privilege for a young girl.

During this time, the war for independence against Britain was progressing taking most of the men from local communities. A shortage of teachers in Middleborough made it possible for Deborah to become a teacher in 1779. Later she became a weaver going from house to house making cloth for families. She believed in independence, and felt she wanted to fight for freedom. That's when she decided to dress up like a man and join the army in clothes she wove for herself. She tied a cloth around her chest to flatten it so she would look more like a man. She tied her hair back like a man, and lowered her voice when she spoke. The she went to Boston where no one knew her and enlisted in the army as Robert Shirtliff.

Sent to West Point, Deborah was given a gun and uniform, and assigned to the 4th Massachusetts Regiment. She got ten days of training. She was the youngest soldier in her Regiment. Everyone liked her. She never complained. Since she had no beard, her fellow soldiers called her "Molly" or "Blooming Boy."

The soldiers had no idea that their quiet Robert Shirtliff was a woman. When they bathed in the Hudson River, she waited till night and bathed alone. She took part in several raids and skirmishes. But she thought war was horrible as she saw men being shot down, heard their cries of pain, and watched them die.

In one of their raids, Deborah got a head injury and a musket ball in her leg. "Don't take me to the hospital," she pleaded, "just let me die." But the soldiers refused to obey her. They put her on a horse and rode six miles to the hospital. After her head was bandaged, she lied telling the doctor she had no other injuries. On her own, later, she removed the musket ball with a metal probe nearly fainting from pain. Because she left the hospital before she was fully recovered, her leg never healed properly.

As a soldier, she was still poor. In winter, her shoes wore out. The army didn't supply extra clothing. Having no money to buy new shoes, she went barefoot in the snow leaving bloody footprints. During the winter, she soon became ill. The soldiers took her to the hospital again where she slept for days. The doctors thought she was dead, but she could hear people fighting over her clothes and planning to bury her. Though too weak to speak, she tried to groan as a nurse passed. The nurse heard and summoned Dr. Binney.

It was Dr. Binney who discovered she was a woman while trying to take her pulse. He kept her secret taking her home to nurse her back to health with his family. When she was well again, she reported to her Regiment, but the war soon ended. Dr. Binney's letter to General Paterson revealed her identity as a woman. When she was forced to confess, she received the respect and admiration of the General. October, 1783, Deborah Sampson received her formal discharge and a sum on money from General Henry Knox after serving nearly two years in the Continental Army.

In 1784, she returned to New England and later married Benjamin Gannet, a farmer from Sharon, Massachusetts. They had two girls and a boy. The Massachusetts Legislature awarded her a military pension, and she later became the first woman speaker to be paid. She wrote about her war service in the Female Review. By 1792, she received money from the Massachusetts General Court for her services in the Revolutionary War. By 1805, the United States Congress presented her with a veteran's disability pension. By 1818, she was receiving a full pension until her death April 29, 1827, at the age of 67. She died at her home in Sharon, Massachusetts survived by her husband who nine years later was granted a survivor's pension.

This brave lady was a risk taker who fought for freedom and earned it.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

HON. BILL ZELIFF

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Speaker, I was recently informed that one of my constituents, Ms. Rebecca Rutter of Dover, has been chosen as one of only 22 winners in the 1991–92 VFW Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. Ms. Rutter competed against 147,000 other students in this year's theme, "Meeting America's Challenge," and has been awarded a $1,000 scholarship and a free tour of Washington. I wish to congratulate Ms. Rutter on her accomplishments, and VFW Post 1617 and its ladies auxiliary in Derry for their sponsorship. I am honored to submit her outstanding entry into the official RECORD.

MEETING AMERICA'S CHALLENGE

From the time of her birth, ours has been a nation well-acquainted with challenge. Her independence was won and has been maintained through fiery struggle, and time after time, her people have been called upon to draw from their hidden reserves of strength and rise to meet the challenge at hand.

Today, there is another great challenge before America, and you and I are the ones that must face it. It differs vastly from those that Americans have dealt with in the past, for instead of being singular and sharply focused, it is highly diverse.

These multi-faceted challenges are born of a world grown turbulent with fast-paced change. Even more is being demanded of us, if we wish to remain a leader in the increasingly competitive global market and at the same time guard our own system of democracy here at home. We must utilize our national assets to the fullest possible extent. Bound up on all these demands and requirements is a unique set of challenges highly-charged with opportunity.

There is the challenge of improving our educational system, of developing solutions to the plaguing problems of poverty and homelessness, and of making the most judicious use of our natural resources. These are but a few of the myriad issues to be grappled with.

In the upcoming election year, we will hear many politicians present their answers to what they perceive as America's challenge. Although a good leader can do wonderful things for a country, the truth is, a single person cannot be expected to find the resolution to all our nation's perplexities, nor can one program, no matter how sound, attain America's goals. There has to be something to put the force behind the ideals.

And therein lies the solution to meeting America's challenge. It hinges on two things: the pursuit of excellence and the actions of the individual American. If we hope to accomplish great things as a nation, the challenge must begin within each of us. We the United States citizens are the ones who can provide that vital force.

Having been blessed with the freedom of self-government, every American holds a share in this nation—a portion of the responsibility for what America accomplishes. The American people are the ones who make this country work. They run the companies and manage the farms; they manufacture the products and erect the building; they care for the sick and teach the young scholars. Every separate job impacts in some way the meeting of America's challenge. It is for each of us to see that our job creates a positive impact and that we develop our share wisely.

There is no magic formula for what we want to accomplish as a nation. Meeting America's challenge is really a quest for excellence. And that begins at the grassroots level with personal excellence. If each person, whatever his or her profession, resolves to excel, meeting America's challenge will become, not just a fond aspiration, but the goal of every American.

If we meet all our personal challenges, America can never fail to meet her national challenges. A country can be no greater than the people of which she is made.

Helen Keller once said, "The world is moved not only by the mighty shoves of the heroes but also by the aggregate of the tiny pushes of each honest worker." There is much wisdom and inspiration in that statement.

We know our goal: to continue to make America the strong bastion of excellence and the brilliant torch of freedom that she has been for centuries. It is a task passed down to us by our forefathers, and required of us by our children. America's challenge is great. But it is also exciting. And, fellow Americans, I believe we are up to the challenge. Together, we can strive for excellence. Together, we can work for a better future. And together, we can meet all the challenges that are ours today in the United States of America.

COMMEMORATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 18, 1992, the New York Stock Exchange began its third century of operation. This venerable yet dynamic institution is a symbol of America's free enterprise system. Shares of 1,900 companies currently traded at the NYSE, with a market value of more than $3 trillion, represent ownership in companies devoted to the creation of new jobs, services, and products. Some 40 billion shares of stock trade hands in the market every year, a measure of the breadth and enormous liquidity available to America's 51 million investors.

Last week, this House approved a joint resolution commending the New York Stock Exchange on the occasion of its bicentennial on May 17, 1992. Pursuant to that joint resolution, the President has issued a proclamation recognizing the exchange's role in promoting the economic vitality and growth of the United States. I want to share the President's proclamation with my colleagues today.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, 1992

PROCLAMATION

When 24 New York merchants and brokers gathered on May 17, 1792, to establish rules of conduct for the exchange of securities and to buy and sell orders for those who wanted to trade, they laid the foundation for what is now one of the largest stock exchanges in the world. Today the New York Stock Exchange handles, on average, more than 100 million shares daily and plays a major role in the unique self-regulatory system that aids in the enforcement of the Nation's securities laws. At a time when the peoples of newly emerging democracies are working to establish market economies and to promote the capital formation and investment that are cornerstones of prosperity and progress, we take special pride in the 200th anniversary of the New York Stock Exchange and in the many contributions that the NYSE has made to the development of the United States.

The New York Stock Exchange is, in many ways, a symbol of our Nation's free enterprise system and of the opportunities for savings and investment it provides to all of our citizens. Led by a private board of directors and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the NYSE offers an efficient market for the trading of securities, thereby facilitating the purchase and sale of stocks, options, futures, and other innovative financial contracts. By providing a vehicle by which businesses can acquire capital and by enabling individual and corporate investors to select portfolios that best fit their needs, the New York Stock Exchange has helped to finance the development of American industry and technology and, in so doing, contributed to the creation of countless jobs.

With 200 years of experience and growth behind them, members of today's New York Stock Exchange are helping to promote American principles of free enterprise around the world. As the economies of the United States and other nations become increasingly interdependent, and as advances in communications and other technologies transform financial markets, the future of the NYSE promises to be as eventful and as distinguished as its past.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 254, has recognized May 17, 1992, as the bicentennial of the New York Stock Exchange and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in recognition of this occasion.

Now, therefore, I, George Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite all Americans to observe May 17, 1992, the bicentennial of the New York Stock Exchange, in recognition of that institution's role in promoting the economic vitality and growth of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixteenth.

GEORGE BUSH.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD WINNER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Kevin Greenough, of Woonsocket, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Woonsocket Area Vocational Technical Facility in Woonsocket, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Woonsocket Area Vocational Technical Facility, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Kevin Greenough has more than fulfilled this criteria. Kevin has been a vocational student since his freshman year and has excelled in his shop skills which include electricity, plumbing, and motor controls. Kevin is also a VICA award winner, placing second in the State for his electrical skills. Kevin is a freelance photographer for the Woonsocket Call, and has worked as a yearbook photographer for the past 4 years.

I commend Kevin Greenough for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

FIRST LADY OF THE THEATER-HELEN HAYES

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to the first lady of American theater, and a distinguished Washingtonian. Her roles in "Victoria Regina," "A Farewell to Arms," and "Anastasia," have made her a legend in her own time. The stage and screen have long been her firmament, and no other name in acting commands such respect and admiration. Of course, I am speaking of the great Helen Hayes, the finest of actresses and a great humanitarian.

At the age of 91, there is not a hint of slowing down for this great lady. After one of the most illustrious careers ever on the stage and screen, one would gladly grant here a respite from her demanding schedule. But her diligence and unrelenting purpose keeps her active in every facet of her life. In a recent interview with the Washington Post, her consistent energy is summed up well:

> Helen Hayes is no nova, to blaze up and fade away. She has starred in the theater for almost 87 years, one of the longest runs of any actor. She is blessed with two great gifts: talent, and the years to use it. And, perhaps, an even greater one, to know who she is and what she does, and to be content.

Miss Helen Hayes deserves the very best in recognition for her work over the years, both in acting and for others less fortunate. Miss Hayes knows firsthand how rigorous it is to be successful in a very demanding industry, and she has made here way to the pinnacle of achievement through strength of character and her inimitable grace and style.

She has come a long way from her childhood home of Brightwood, where she was born on October 10, 1900. Born Helen Brown, our lovely first lady of the theater, Helen Hayes prefers to be called Helen McArthur, a testament to her late husband, playwright Charles McArthur. She got her start at the age of 5 with the Columbia Players, a Washington theater company. From the very beginning, she took on unusual roles such as one usually reserved for boys, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Her debut on the New York stage took place on November 22, 1909 when she portrayed Little Mimi in Victor Herbert's "Old Dutch."

From these humble beginnings, she carried her beautiful blue eyes, sunny smile, and God-given talent to higher and higher levels of achievement that all Americans are familiar with today. And through it all, we have been truly blessed as a nation by her presence in so many stage and screen classics. Not only has she been the first lady of the American theater since the late 1930's—a high and regal title in itself—but she has displayed her talents in producing and directing.

Like any successful first lady, she is the quintessence of a well-behaved, much loved, and highly applauded woman. She is also a grandmother to her son James' and his beautiful wife H.B.'s three children, Charles, "Little" Mary, and James. And she has even taken in stray children and out-of-work actors. She has given much of herself to charities and is always ready to sacrifice for the good of the community as a whole. Her tireless efforts in raising money for the Helen Hayes Hospital in West Haverstraw, NY, in addition to fundraising for the Helen Hayes Tappanzee Playhouse in Nyack, NY, are testaments to her courage and commitment to others. These buildings are named after Miss Hayes because her valiant efforts are responsible for their existence.

Helen Hayes is a true American success story. Her example is remarkable, continuing to use her talents and considerable resources to build affirmatively and constructively for the benefit of the entire community. Helen Hayes really helps to define America's greatness through her service as a point of light, an especially bright star whose good work has spread through a broad and beautiful sky.

No one deserves her accolades more. And she has received innumerable recognition over the years for her contributions to our society. She has accepted and given many honors. Among her own awards has been the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and two time honoree by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as Best Actress of the Year.

Her latest achievement is to be honored with Victoria magazine's "Star in our Crown Award." In instituting this award, Victoria magazine starts a tradition of honoring women whose spirit and personal accomplishments have made them guiding stars in an often confusing world. In helping all Americans seek richer and more rewarding lives, Helen Hayes could not be a better candidate for receiving just such an award.

The award ceremony will be hosted by Nancy Lindemeyer and Katherine "Kitty" Mountain, editor and publisher of Victoria magazine. The awards will be presented by the distinguished actors, Blythe Danner and Edward Herrmann. Miss Hayes will be joined by three generations of family in accepting the award, son James, daughter-in-law H.B., and grandson James. Victoria is a Hearst publication, and the most successful magazine launch in the history of the Hearst Corp. Joining in the presentation will be D. Claeys Bahrenburg, president of the Hearst magazine division. Hearst was founded by the distinguished publisher, William Randolph Hearst.

I am honored to help pay tribute to this great American lady, Miss Helen Hayes. You have done it well. And I commend those who have taken the time and care to put on an awards ceremony for such a great American legend.

CHILDREN IN NEED

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 20, 1992 into the Congressional Record:

CHILDREN IN NEED

Millions of America's children desperately need help. While most American children are healthy, happy and secure, far too many grow up in families in turmoil, with parents who are stressed and drained, and unable to provide them with adequate security and nurturing.

POVERTY

We say we love our children, yet children have become the poorest group in America. The poverty rate for children in the U.S. has risen sharply since the 1970s, and now hovers at about 20 percent. One of eight children under age 12 in the U.S. suffers from hunger, and millions more are in danger of going hungry. Marriages continue to crumble at record rates, and almost one quarter of all children now live in one-parent households. Most one-parent families are headed by single mothers who rely on one income, confront high child care costs, and often receive inadequate child support, or none at all.

HEALTH

Tragically, most key indicators of child health in the U.S. have stalled or reversed. The steady progress in reducing infant mortality rates slowed in the early 1980s and stopped in 1985. The U.S. now ranks 19th in the world in infant mortality—worse than Hong Kong and Singapore. Vaccination rates for young Americans have also leveled off and declined since 1980. Half of the two-year-olds living in America's inner-cities now lack important vaccinations. The number of low-birthweight babies has increased in this country. American babies are more likely to be underweight than are babies born in Jordan or Bulgaria. These disturbing trends are not inevitable. According to a White House task force report, for example, approximately one quarter of infant deaths in this country could be averted with basic prenatal and other health care.

EDUCATION

Too many children become adults without the skills or motivation necessary to contribute to society or earn a living. Poor children usually attend schools that are underfunded and their parents typically do not participate effectively in their education. One third of the nation's children come to school ill-prepared. Teachers report that more and more children arrive at school hungry, ill, poorly clothed, and emotionally distraught. Many develop learning deficiencies. Many drop out before completing high school. For poor children, the educational system is often just another link in the cycle of poverty.

CHILD ABUSE

Every year in the U.S., more than a million children are abused by their parents or others, and several thousand of them die as a result of their abuse. Child abuse and neglect have more than doubled since the 1970s, and this estimate is probably low because so much abuse goes unreported. Every form of childhood abuse is far more prevalent among the poor. Initiatives exist to combat this frightening problem, but they are woefully underfunded.

The number of childhood casualties from poverty, poor health, ignorance, and abuse is staggering. It is a tragic waste of human potential.

ASSESSMENT

I am persuaded that the problems confronted by children in need ought not to be accepted by caring people or a prudent nation. All of us want every American child to have the opportunity to develop his or her full potential. All of us agree that parents bear primary responsibility for meeting their children's needs and nurturing their growth and development. But it is also clear that society has a legitimate interest in how children are raised, and an obligation to intervene when parents fail to meet their responsibilities in raising children. Communities too have an obligation to children to create an environment that is supportive of parents.

A broad consensus exists about which programs work. We often know what helps, but we are not doing it. Head Start, for example, significantly improves the educational performance of disadvantaged children, saving up to six dollars in future remedial expenditures for every one dollar invested. WIC, a supplemental food initiative for women, infants, and children, also saves money in the long run. A dollar spent on prenatal care for pregnant women can save more than three dollars on medical care during the infant's first year, and 10 dollars down the line. Any economist can prove that spending on children is a bargain.

A number of initiatives for children should be considered. First, we need a refundable child tax credit for all children, and an earned income tax credit to encourage low-income parents to enter the paid workforce and strive for economic independence. Second, we need to work toward a system of the health insurance coverage for pregnant women and for children that includes a basic level of care, as well as provisions to contain costs Third, we need to support effective food and nutrition initiatives such as WIC. Fourth, we need to ensure that children have the care and support they need to enter school ready to learn in good health and a nurturing environment. Head Start should be expanded and fully funded. Fifth, we need to pay more attention to the problems of high drop-out rates, premature sexual activity, juvenile delinquency, and alcohol and drug abuse. These problems jeopardize the futures of our children.

All of us have to reaffirm our commitment to forming and supporting strong and stable families. Families, after all, have the paramount obligation to care for their children. Communities must find ways to improve the availability, affordability, and quality of child care services. Efforts designed to protect abused and neglected children must be strengthened, with an emphasis on keeping children with their families or providing them with a permanent alternative.

In the end, however, I am impressed that government does not know how to prevent the weakening of the American family, and the disturbing consequences for our children. Many problems that childen face are not fundamentally political or even economic, but moral and cultural. But until someone has the final answers, we must ry to understand the problems confronting America's children, have compassion for them, and do our best to ease their plight.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1992

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to be introducing, with several of my distinguished colleagues, the National Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992, a bill proposed by the administration for promoting the development of a systematic transition from school to work utilizing the youth apprenticeship model. I wish to commend the President for his leadership in bringing forth this legislation.

The bill defines the essential elements of a youth apprenticeship program including high academic standards and encouraging the development of partnerships among business, schools, and labor organizations on the local level to establish high wage, high skilled career opportunities for today's youth. Youth apprenticeship programs are offered to all students beginning in the 11th and 12th grade, and may continue through postsecondary education; they are employer-school partnerships that integrate academic instruction, structured job training, worksite learning, and work experience. Since these programs are created at the local level, they are tailored to local economic and demographic conditions. The programs are targeted toward occupational fields where there is high potential for career progression and high wages. Since the students are able to complement experience with technologies that may only exist at the worksite with theoretical instruction at the postsecondary level, these programs are particularly suited to highly technical and emerging technological fields.

Unfortunately, the American educational system has been more geared to the collegebound student. This bill addresses issues critically important to the forgotten half of American secondary students, those students who do not plan to continue their education into the postsecondary level. We must recognize that 50 percent of American students do not go on to college after graduating from high school. These students must be ready to enter the work force upon graduating from high school. The demands of the American workplace have increased in the competency, educational literacy, and technical expertise needed to fill American industry's jobs. If America hopes to remain a competitive leader in a global marketplace, we must ensure that today's youth will be ready to meet industry's needs.

I hope that you will join us in cosponsoring this legislation.

MACARTHUR H. "MAC" MANCHESTER: NEWSPAPER MAN AND AMERICAN PATRIOT, WILL BE MISSED

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, a great and patriotic American in the 24th New York District has died.

MacArthur H. Manchester of Granville was a great newspaper man, a great Army officer, and a great friend. His passing leaves a void that cannot be filled.

Mac Manchester was born in Honolulu in 1915, the son of Paul and Isabelle MacArthur Manchester. When his father, a West Point graduate and Army captain, went to France with the American Expeditionary Force during World War I, Mac and his mother moved to our area. After earning a journalism degree at Syracuse University, he worked with his father at the Granville Sentinel, a newspaper founded by his grandfather in 1875. Mac and his stepmother assumed responsibility for the newspaper after the death of his father in 1941.

He enlisted in the first year of World War II, and subsequently received an officer's commission in the armored forces. At the Fort Knox headquarters of the 16th Armored Division, he edited "The Armored News," which reached armored forces all over the world.

After the war, Lieutenant Manchester joined the staff of the national headquarters of the Reserve Officers Association. He was the first post-war editor of "The Officer," while advancing to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army Reserves. At one point, he was executive director of the Reserve Officers Association and was offered that position on a permanent basis. He declined the offer but chose the officer who was eventually approved for the position.

The highlight of Mac's military career came when he served as one of the regional field officers for the Selective Service System under the late Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. In that capacity, Mac represented General Hershey to many Governors and was responsible for training nearly 500 reserve officers who would be mobilized in a national emergency.

Mac returned to the Granville Sentinel in 1962 and served as publisher until his death.

As a newspaperman, Mac always told it like it is. I've often inserted his editorials in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They were always right to the point, and showed a grasp of issues that writers in New York and Washington could never hope to match.

Mr. Speaker, Mac Manchester was, quite frankly, my best and most trusted source of information about the folks back home and an astute judge of world events. For many years he served with great distinction as a volunteer member of my military academy selection committee.

But it's as a friend that I'll miss him the most. It is a loss I share with his wife Anita, his daughter, Mrs. Monica Updike, his three sons, Paul, Kevin, and John, and their 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I measure a man by how much he gives to his country and community. By that standard, Mac was a giant. I would ask you and other members to join me in a last salute to MacArthur H. "Mac" Manchester, journalist, American patriot, and true friend.

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO JUST SAY "NO" TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I had the honor of meeting with three bright young Californians who wrote essays for the "just say no" of Los Angeles rally.

They visited our colleague CARLOS MOORHEAD and me with their presentations.

Tragically, the Los Angeles riots were taking place at the time of this rally.

These statements make one very optimistic about the future of our young people.

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO "SAY NO . . . TOGETHER" TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

(By Trineka Hardy, King Elementary School, Compton)

It's important to say no to drugs and alcohol because they only hurt you, they will also hurt your loved ones. I don't like to see people smoke and drink because it makes their health bad. It's good for people to say no together, it's better if everyone is helping each other to fight drugs so that our world could be drug free.

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO "SAY NO . . . TOGETHER" TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

(By Chris Bones, Cactus School, Palmdale)

Families and communities are torn apart by drug and alcohol abuse. How can this tragedy be conquered? Hope lies in working together. Standing by yourself is a lonely place to be. Standing together gives strength and confidence to "Say No!" to drugs and alcohol. By standing together and caring for one another, we can make a difference.

WHY IT'S IMPORTANT TO "SAY NO TOGETHER" TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

(By Oralia Galarza, Benjamin O. Davis Middle School, Compton)

We must say no because of the crime that drugs cause. We must say no because of the killings, robberies, and the prostitution that drugs are causing in our community. We must say no because of the liquor stores on every corner that are contributing to the deterioration of our community. We must say no together or perish.

A MEMORIAL DAY TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN VETERAN

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, next week our Nation will pause once again to mark Memorial Day.

Just one year ago, we remembered those who died in the Persian Gulf war, along with all the men and women before them who have given their lives in the service of their country. The importance of Memorial Day, our veterans, their families, and all our citizens must never be underestimated. The memories of our brave soldiers will serve forever as a reminder of the freedoms that all Americans enjoy.

Recently I was moved by a quotation I read in the May 1992 "Veterans of Foreign Wars" magazine. In this article, a World War II veteran made a most astute reflection: "[Memorial Day] is a day to rededicate yourself to your country in memory of the sacrifices others have made."

This year, at a time when we are giving careful thought to the problems that confront us and the ability of our institutions to solve these problems, I believe this quotation should be reflected upon by all Americans, Yes, our Nation has many problems. And solutions to these difficult problems are not easily crafted or approved by either our leaders, the public, or the press. By rededicating ourselves to solving these problems, we can demonstrate to the skeptics, both at home and abroad, how American ingenuity and resolve can overcome any challenge.

During this time of reflection, I urge all Americans to remember the sacrifices of those men and women who answered their Nation's call to duty, and to take upon themselves the duty of participating fully and constructively in our democratic system. If our Government is not working well, we must come together to make it work.

It is unfortunate that many people today view themselves as alienated taxpayers, and not active citizens. While our problems are many, we must remember the battles won by our veterans when called upon by their country. As a nation, we must once again rally ourselves together to address the problems that threaten our security and prosperity.

We are indeed fortunate that today's problems may not require armed conflict. But if these problems, including our runaway deficit, government and corporate waste, trade imbalances, and health care, remain unaddressed, they may lead to a deterioration of the precious freedoms we enjoy—freedoms that were secured by the sweat and blood of soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice.

In their memory, and for our sake, we must act swiftly and bravely together to ensure the continued vitality of the world's greatest democracy. It can, and will, be done.

RONALD K. MACHTLEY AWARD WINNER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Gregory Gilman, of Barrington, as this year's recipient of the Congressman Ronald K. Machtley Academic and Leadership Excellence Award for Portsmouth Abbey School in Portsmouth, RI.

This award is presented to the student, chosen by Portsmouth Abbey School, who demonstrates a mature blend of academic achievement, community involvement, and leadership qualities.

Gregory Gilman has more than fulfilled this criteria. Gregory is a member of the debate team and was named to the Dean's list. He also participates in squash, soccer, and sailing teams.

I commend Gregory Gilman for his outstanding achievements and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

TRADE POLICY IN THE LOS ANGELES AFTERMATH

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, Why is it that it took riots in Los Angeles to get this administration to talk about the problems in our inner cities? Certainly, there was poverty and racism in our inner cities before the riots, but Presidential leadership in addressing these problems was nowhere in sight. Congress is not without blame, but I can honestly say that we have taken action on these issues; the problem is that without real leadership, we are forced to deal with the issues piecemeal—a strategy that may alleviate the symptoms, but does little to cure the disease that affects our urban areas. The policies that were presented—and I am generous in describing drug czars and a thousand points of light as policies—permitted our inner-city inhabitants to kill themselves while the family structure and their economy died with them. That is irresponsible and foolish policy.

In another area, as well, our leadership has been painfully slow in responding to reality: That being, the problems we face in foreign competition. For years we have watched America's competitive advantages slip away, yet no rational plan of action has been presented to the American people. There seems to be some false hope that Buy American television commercials or taking our auto executives on a trip to Japan will make this Nation's problems go away.

Let me tell you, if we are waiting for our competitors to volunteer fairness in international trade, we will be waiting a very long time; if we make a concerted effort, however, we can beat them at their own game. For now, our complete lack of an industrial policy—not unlike our complete lack of an urban policy—has left American business to falter at the hands of organized foreign competition while our industrial structure and the future of our economy have faltered along with it. This, too, is irresponsible and foolish policy.

I mention these problems together because I believe there is an intimate relationship between solving the problems in our inner cities and bettering this Nation's competiveness on the world market. Recognizing this connection, I believe, provides a focus that we all, as Americans, can embrace: In short, we simply cannot compete in the world market with our inner cities in disarray. If we are spending our money fighting drugs, jailing criminals, and rebuilding after riots we are diverting resources that could help us compete into the future. However, if we concentrate on providing the means by which we can revitalize our cities while tapping the potential of our urban citizens, then we have great hopes of competing. Simply put, we need all Americans to be in a position to pull their weight and make a contribution if we are to get this country's economy moving again.

Today, unfortunately, the focus I speak of simply does not exist; rather, it seems that the needs of urban communities and the fears of suburban residents are seen as so at odds as to lead to paralyzing inaction. These fears—crime, drugs, and excessive welfare costs—choke off the possibility that well-reasoned action can take place in our cities. We need to work through those fears—whatever their genesis—so that we can see the common advantage to rebuilding our cities.

Make no mistake that there is substantial untapped potential in our inner cities. Last year in the District of Columbia, a young man was sent to jail—forever. And he should have been. He was running one of the most vicious drug rings in the District of Columbia area. But when officials got inside and really began to take apart his operation they found that he had put together something with the sophistication of a middle-sized American corporation.

Just think what a difference it would have made if we had been able to help that young man channel his talents into contributing to our society instead of into activities that cost us so dearly in dollars and in human misery.

And I know that he is only one example of the many young people whose talents are lost in our inner cities. We need to unleash that talent, to incorporate it, to benefit from it, and to reward it. The problems are not easy ones to solve—but they are essential ones to solve if we are at last to get a handle on urban crime and the welfare problem and, at the same time, bring the talent there on board in our economic challenge from overseas.

We talk in this country of the American dream. Too often that has meant the white dream, the middle-class dream, the suburban dream. Such divisions can no longer be tolerated. Today, worldwide competition so challenges our Nation's economy that we simply cannot afford to waste the talent, abilities, and resources of people who are growing up in our inner cities. We must harness these resources. We must open the way for these individuals to join the national effort. In the end, we will only advance the American dream by assuring all Americans can participate in it and contribute to it.

NATIONAL YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1992

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLING, and with our distinguished minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, and others in the introduction of the President's National Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992. Enactment of this legislation would result in the establishment of a nationwide system of youth apprenticeship programs geared to the education and training needs of America's youth. I commend the President on development of this legislation.

At a time when only 50 percent of U.S. youth go on to college after high school, with only 25 percent of all youth completing 4-year degrees, our U.S. educational system continues to be disproportionately geared toward meeting the needs of the college-bound. Very little attention is paid to bridging the gap between school and work. The President's youth apprenticeship legislation would establish a national framework for implementing a comprehensive approach for helping youth to make the transition from school to the workplace, and to strive to reach high academic levels of achievement. These programs would provide a high quality learning alternative for preparing young people who are not college bound to be valuable and productive members of the 21st century workforce.

Specifically, the bill encourages States and local areas to develop programs where a student could enter into a youth apprenticeship in the 11th or 12th grade. During participation in a youth apprenticeship program, participants would receive academic instruction, job training, and work experience. The program is intended to attract and develop high-quality, motivated students, and requires that employers, schools, students, and parents promise to work together to achieve the program goals. In addition to a high school diploma, all youth apprentices would earn a portable certificate of competency, and qualify for a postsecondary program, a registered apprenticeship program, or employment at the end of their youth apprenticeship.

Earlier this spring, Mr. GOODLING and I introduced similar legislation to this bill, the "National School-to-Work Transition and Youth Apprenticeship Act," H.R. 4976, which also provides for the establishment of local youth apprenticeship programs, as well as providing grants to States for system wide reform in the area of school-to-work transition. Our legislation builds on the current efforts of the Departments of Labor and Education, requiring the establishment and implementation of national voluntary industry-recognized skills standards to be utilized throughout education and training programs and the workplace. With several small exceptions, the legislation we are introducing today is completely consistent with the goals envisioned in the youth apprenticeship title of H.R. 4976. In fact, this bill strengthens our youth apprenticeship provisions, providing more specific recommendations and requirements for the development of local programs.

There are several provisions in the measure we are introducing today over which I have minor concerns. One of the issues that has yet to be resolved is the question on whether or not student apprentices should be allowed to receive wages at student wage rates below the minimum wage. These concerns can, and I am confident will, be worked out in the consideration of this bill, however. Enactment of legislation that will prepare our youth for the world of work is vital. Far too many youth leave school without the needed skills and foundation for the rapidly changing and increasingly complex workplace.

According to the Economic Report of the President published in February, despite temporary setbacks of several recession, employment has increased by 38 million, from 71 million in 1971 to 109 million in 1991. This 53-percent growth far surpassed that of most other major industrialized countries, with Japan growing only half as fast; and France, Germany, and the United Kingdom less than one-fifth the United States rate. The President's report also notes however, that of the jobs created, there was a significant shift toward high-skilled jobs requiring education beyond high school.

Not only is it critical that our work force be well educated and trained to fill these high-paying jobs of the future, it is critical to recognize the link between the quality of the U.S. education and training system and our ability to compete with other countries. Other industrialized nations recognized these linkages long ago, emphasizing: Excellence in primary and secondary education; upgrading standards and expectations for all students; and youth apprenticeship as ways to prepare students for work.

We agree with the President that the time has come for a national, comprehensive approach to work-based learning. The "National Youth Apprenticeship Act of 1992" would establish a formal process in which business, labor and education would form partnership to motivate the Nation's young people to stay in school and become productive citizens. We urge you to join us in support of this important legislation and in its favorable and swift consideration this year.

CONGRATULATING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 1992 OCA ASIAN CORPORATE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased to rise today to recognize the tremendous accomplishments of 12 Asian American corporate employees from throughout the country. On Friday, May 22nd, in New York City, the Organization of Chinese Americans [OCA] and the OCA Business Advisory Council [BAC] will recognize these individuals as part of the OCA's Annual Asian American Corporate Achievement Awards Banquet.

Climbing the ladder of corporate success is a challenge. And, in order to succeed in business, to become one of the very best—as all of this year's honorees have clearly done—requires that little something extra; not just the ability and the know-how, but the intangible will to go the extra mile and the determination to do whatever it takes to get the job done right.

All of this year's honorees have, unfortunately, contended with another challenge that not all American workers face: the glass ceiling, which makes it even tougher for Asian Americans, and all minorities, to work their way to the top. The success of this year's honorees demonstrates that although we have a long way to go, the glass ceiling can be shattered. Through the continued work of groups such as the Organization of Chinese Americans, we can raise the consciousness of corporate America both to the accomplishment and contributions of Asian Americans and to the need to continue to actively root out discriminatory corporate behavior.

In addition to recognizing outstanding Asian American employees, the awards program also calls attention to a number of American corporation that are already embracing the corporate attitudes and practices needed to remove unfair obstacles to Asian Americans and other minorities. These companies include: American Express International, AT&T, Anheuser-Busch, Bell Laboratories, Colgate Palmolive, Digital Equipment, Du Pont Pharmaceuticals, General Motors, Kraft General Foods, Inc., McDonnell Douglas, Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Twin County Cable, and Virginia Power. They should be viewed as a model for progress and commended for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I know all of my colleagues join with me in congratulating all of the 1992 recipients of the Asian American Corporate Achievement Award: Mr. Gareth C.C. Chang, Ms. Amber C. Cheng, Mr. Alfred Cho, Mr. Duenli Kao, Ms. Flora Lin Sze-Tsung Lee, Mr. James Li, Mr. Thinh T. Nguyen, Mr. Walter W. Wong, Mr. Bark Lee Yee, Mr. Clive C.L. Chu, Dr. Kuo-Yann Lai, and Mr. James Liu. These individuals have all distinguished themselves their individual accomplishments and are genuine role models.

JULIE HARRIS—A STAR IN OUR CROWN

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, one of the reigning queens of stage and the silver screen will be given a great honor, an honor worthy of her legendary status as a performing artist. It is my honor to announce in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that Miss Julie Harris will receive Victoria Magazine's Star in our Crown Award.

Great awards are nothing new to a great actress like Miss Harris. Among the recognition that Miss Harris has received over the years have been five Antoinette Perry Tony Awards. No other actress has ever won this many awards for a best actress performance in theater. Her unforgettable roles of great and complex women, from Emily Dickinson to Mary Todd Lincoln to Emily Bronte and even the Danish storyteller Isak Dineson, have catapulted her acting reputation to the highest echelon of professional excellence. She brings an exacting, highly disciplined, and inspired style to her every role. It seems as though Miss Harris actually crawls inside of each character she plays, and one gets the feeling she will never have a problem finding new ones to inhabit.

Miss Harris in now building on her already incredible career by appearing in Peter Shaffer's "Lettice and Lovage" at the National Theatre, our Nation's oldest legitimate theater. The heritage of the American theater is enhanced by her remarkable talents, and I am honored to pay tribute to this native of Grosse Pointe, MI.

In addition to Miss Harris' unparalleled contributions to the stage, she challenges all of us to seek richer and more rewarding lives through her valiant efforts in making recordings of popular books and plays for the blind.

Miss Harris will be recognized in New York City at the Star in our Crown Awards as much for her work on the stage as her work off the stage. Not only does she embrace quality, dignity, and grace in her acting, but in the caring way she interacts with her friends, associates, and community.

Her attitudes to nurturing young actors was summed up last year in a Washington Post interview, "I'm always saying to young actors: You have to envision something—like a painter—and put yourself there. You have to take the initiative. But it's all possible * * * You have to keep working, not waiting for it to come to you. You have to keep mixing it up."

Certainly the word "tenacity" describes the way she tackles the tough roles she plays and it characterizes the advice she gives to aspiring young actors and actresses. And all of her hard work is reflected in her strong character. She is truly living an American ideal through her tireless work in behalf of others and her profession. This quality and compassion make her, in a very real way, a point of light. The future really belongs to people who follow the example of Julie Harris, people who use their God-given talents and resources constructively and affirmatively for the benefit of everyone.

The "Star in our Crown" is an appropriate appellation for this award and for this remarkable woman. Her achievements really are a star in everyone's crown because she has enriched so many lives with her abilities. And just like a rare jewel that serve as a centerpiece for a crown, she always shines brightly with a solid, adamantine character.

The award ceremony will be hosted by Nancy Lindemeyer and Katherine "Kitty" Mountain, editor and publisher of Victoria Magazine. The awards will be presented by the distinguished actors, Blythe Danner and Edward Herrmann. Victoria is a Hearst Publication, and the most successful magazine launch in the history of the Hearst Corp. Joining in the presentation will be D. Claeys Bahrenburg, President of the Hearst Magazine Division. Hearst was founded by the distinguished publisher, William Randolph Hearst.

As Victoria Magazine presents its "Star in the Crown" Awards, it will be joined around the world in the celebration on a day known as Victoria Day in commemoration of the distinguished British Monarch Queen Victoria. And I think it is fitting to honor one of the reigning monarchs of the American stage at the same time the world honors yet another great monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, as her 40th Coronation Anniversary begins.

FUEL ASSISTANCE HELP FOR GRANITE STATERS

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I testified before our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to strongly urge that adequate funds be appropriated for a program which I feel is vital for the people of New Hampshire—the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program [LIHEAP].

New Hampshire is a largely rural, northeastern State which faces long, cold winters. Last winter, the New Hampshire LIHEAP program had to shut down on February 20 because of lack of funds. In the middle of winter, people should not have to choose between surviving sub-zero temperatures or going hungry.

Mr. Speaker, New Hampshire, like many places around the country, is in the throes of a serious recession, with tens of thousands of people unemployed. Even many employed people are struggling to make ends meet. As the impact of the recession cuts deeper and deeper, more and more households are in vital need of LIHEAP's assistance. In my district, the number of people living at or below the poverty level has increased by 20 percent. This year, the households in New Hampshire that received LIHEAP assistance had an average gross income of just $8,120. Despite the fact that eligibility requirements were stiffened, demand for LIHEAP assistance increased by 25 percent last winter.

For fiscal year 1993, the administration has proposed not only a cut in LIHEAP funding, but also 75 percent delayed funding. Delayed funding was instituted in last year's LIHEAP funding, but New Hampshire LIHEAP was able to borrow money from the State to pay for the program. This year, however, the State is simply not in a position fiscally to advance the funding; the 75 percent delayed funding proposed by the administration would effectively mean that the New Hampshire LIHEAP program would cease to exist.

I would also like to underscore the effect that reduced LIHEAP funding would have on the elderly, who make up nearly a third of New Hampshire's LIHEAP recipients. These people live almost exclusively from Social Security checks, and the amount of money they receive is simply not enough to afford food, shelter, and energy.

Mr. Speaker, as the House Appropriations Committee considers appropriations decisions for the upcoming fiscal year, they must keep in mind that LIHEAP is not a frill or a luxury; LIHEAP is about helping people to meet basic needs.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR STONE & WEBSTER

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, The May 11, 1992, issue of Barron's has an article on the bright future prospects of Stone & Webster, Inc., one of the nation's oldest and largest construction and engineering companies.

Stone & Webster is increasingly active in the rebuilding of America by providing construction-management services for major transportation systems, environmental projects and important public works projects, such as the cleanup of Boston Harbor. These projects have created thousands of long-term jobs for Americans.

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, the company's largest subsidiary, is located in Boston in my Congressional District, and I am pleased to share this article with my colleagues.

REBUILDING AMERICA—IT'S THE KICKER IN STONE & WEBSTER'S FUTURE

(By Eric J. Savitz)

Not long ago, rebuilding America's infrastructure was deemed the next great investment theme. Looking at the nation's crumbling bridges, pot-hole-ridden highways, aging transit systems, brimming landfills and mountains of hazardous waste, many investors envisioned a nearly endless supply of profitable jobs for engineering, design and construction companies. If that weren't enough, the private sector would need to rebuild, too; generating stations, refineries and chemical plants all required sprucing up and replacing.

But the oft-forecast rebuilding of America has yet to happen. State and local governments strapped by a weak economy and cutbacks in federal aid, haven't had the cash for ambitious repair projects. And while in normal times Washington likes to spread public-works dollars around the landscape, the Persian Gulf war, the S&L crisis and the recession made a daunting federal deficit worse and kept Uncle Sam from indulging his impulse to spend. As for the private sector, corporations are closing plants, not building them or even improving them.

All of which has been a disappointing turn of events for Stone & Webster. From its house base in New York City, Stone & Webster provides design, engineering, construction, consulting and project-management services for utilities, pulp and paper companies, petro-chemical refiners, transportation projects and environmental clean-up jobs—the kind of work that lies at the heart of the long-awaited reconstruction boom. The company's results have reflected few signs of a pickup in infrastructure repair.

Indeed, Stone & Webster has suffered from the decline in some kinds of infrastructure work, like the building of new power plants, which long has been one of the company's most important businesses. Profits, which hit $3.28 a share in 1987, sagged for three straight years, bottoming at just 50 cents in 1990. Last year, net rebounded to $1.08 a share, and revenues inched up to $273.2 million from $262 million. But in this year's first quarter, while per-share earnings rose to 22 cents a share from 10 cents, profits came entirely from the cumulative effect of a pension-related accounting change. On an operating basis, the company lost about a penny a share. Revenues edged higher, to $66.9 million, from $65.3 million.

But the disappointing profit performance masks some significant changes. Though Stone & Webster would get a major boost if the country went into a fix-up frenzy, it isn't sitting around waiting for that happy day. Instead, the company has made a point of diversifying its engineering and construction expertise.

Once known best for its skill in building power plants, especially nuclear facilities, Stone & Webster had the financial resources to ride out the downturn in that business and reshape its operations without significantly reducing its engineering staff; at the end of 1991, the company had about $81 million in cash and long-term debt of just $28 million, most of that mortgages. And now it sees bright prospects for new work in areas like cleaning up hazardous waste sites, building ethylene and other chemical facilities, expecially in Asia, and rebuilding and improving roads, airports and other transportation facilities.

Founded in 1889 by M.I.T. grads Charles Stone and Edwin Webster, Stone & Webster started life as a testing lab for electrical equipment, and within a year had moved into electrical engineering and design. Over the years, the company has played a role in the construction of many high-profile projects: New York's RCA Building, Philadelphia's Hog Island Shipyard, the Conowingo Dam on the Susquehanna River, the Rock Island Dam on the Columbia River and a variety of commercial nuclear plants.

The company has also dabbled in a potpourri of businesses with little connection to engineering or construction. Thus, it managed both ice companies and electric utilities; in the 'Seventies, it shut down an investment-banking operation that at its peak was among the 20 largest in the country. It still has a few divisions unrelated to the construction trades, including an oil and gas subsidiary, which has most of its properties in Texas; a real-estate arm, which owns a Tampa office park; and a cold-storage warehousing business in Atlanta. But 90% of revenues come from its engineering, consulting, construction and project management divisions in the U.S., Canada and the U.K.

Until the early 'Eighties, much of Stone & Webster's business involved the construction of new electrical power plants, fired by both nuclear and fossil fuels, and processing plants for the oil and chemical industries. Today, there aren't any atomic energy plants under construction anywhere in the country at the moment, and there aren't likely to be anytime soon; and almost no one's building fossil fuel plants, either.

William Allen, Stone & Webster's chairman and chief executive, points out that there have been several reasons for the low level of power-plant construction. "There's been a lot of conservatism in projecting loads," he says. "The recession has hurt growth. And regulatory commissions are feeling the heat, making it more difficult for utilities to commit to new construction." But in the long run, Allen believes, utilities will be forced to build new electrical generating capacity, and Stone & Webster will benefit accordingly.

"Power reserve margins have dropped," he contends. "In Florida, reserves are at a level such that a very warm summer this year could require rotating blackouts. Five years from now, you could see a lot of people stuck in elevators."

"There's a substantial amount of maintenance and renovation work at nuclear plants," notes President Bruce Coles. And the company has good relationships with many of the nation's nuclear stations; it has worked on all but three or four of the country's commercial reactor sites, having designed or built 16 reactors, including the first commercial nuclear plant, at Shippingport, PA. Last November, for instance, Stone & Webster won contracts worth about $178 million for work on three reactors owned by the Tennessee Valley Authority. In any one year, Stone & Webster provides services to 70% of the country's nuclear plants.

The company has also begun to get considerable work designing and installing "scrubbers" on the smokestacks of conventionally fueled power plants trying to reduce emission of air pollutants. Earlier this month, for example, Stone & Webster won a scrubber contract for the three 750-megawatt coal-fired units of the Navajo Generating Station, in Page, Ariz. The giant Navajo plant emits high levels of sulfur dioxide, causing much of the haze that obscures views in the Grand Canyon. The Salt River Project, an Arizona utility that owns 21.7% of the generating station and manages the facility, expects initial construction costs of $430 million, with total outlays over the course of 22 years of $2.9 billion to maintain and operate the scrubber technology. Coles won't say exactly how much Stone & Webster will ultimately get from the project, but he points out that in a typical scrubber project, Stone gets 3%-7% of the cost of construction.

In 1991 Stone & Webster saw a considerable pickup in demand for design and engineering work on new ethylene and petrochemical plants. "In the last six to nine months, it's been phenomenal," Allen says. "We've won nine to 10 process jobs we've bid on. It's been our best year ever for new work in the process business." These projects include new ethylene plants in Thailand, Malaysia and India, plus expansions of existing facilities in two sites in Texas.

Allen points out that the company has proprietary technology for making ethylene, which is a basic building block for plastics and solvents, and for catalytic cracking, the process that turns crude oil into gasoline. That means that, besides providing design services for ethylene plants and catalytic crackers, the company can collect licensing fees on its technology.

As heartening as it is for Stone & Webster to see some activity in the process and utility sectors, its hopes for significant growth lie more with the expansion of environmental and transportation work. And there's clearly no shortage of jobs in either area.

On the environmental side, the company has gotten a boost from its expertise on nuclear energy, it has contracts with the Department of Energy for clean-up work at some of the country's more notorious nuclear waste sites, including Hanford, Wash., Rocky Flats, Colo., and Savannah River, S.C. Another area of concentration has been water and sewer clean-up programs. For instance, in New York City, Stone & Webster has played a major role in a sewage sludge-treatment project as part of a plan to replace ocean dumping with other disposal methods. It's also provided construction-management services for the clean-up of Boston Harbor.

The transportation sector has provided Stone & Webster with a broad array of projects. The company provides engineering services for inspection of bridges on the Long Island Rail Road, and it offers quality assurance and construction inspection services for the new Denver Airport. It analyzes, redesigns and inspects bridges, roadways, tunnels and train lines.

"It's important for our future success to be well-versed in construction and project management, in addition to being excellent engineers and designers," says Chairman Allen, "because we see a lot of macro projects in the next half century, and construction is vital to all facets of that."

Allen and Coles won't make any projections on future earnings growth, citing the sensitivity of the company's short-term results to the vagaries of percentage-of-completion of accounting and the significant bottom-line effect of scheduling changes for major jobs. But Coles does say he "certainly expects" better revenue growth the rest of the year than the company reported in the first quarter. Which suggests there's a good chance Stone & Webster's '92 profits will top last year's results. Says Allen: "Our newer businesses are all growing. There's reason for optimism."

Sooner or later, moreover, the infrastructure boom will materialize and when it does, Stone & Webster's fortunes will also boom. Wall Street, to judge by the company's languishing stock price, is tired of waiting. That's usually a good sign.

JUDGE ROBERT A. GRANT FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, It is my distinct privilege today to introduce legislation to name the Federal building and United States Courthouse at 204 South Main Street in South Bend, IN, after Judge Robert A. Grant.

It is fitting and appropriate that we designate South Bend's Federal courthouse in honor of this distinguished Hoosier, who has served on the Federal bench for nearly 35 years. Judge Grant's career has included 12 terms on the U.S. District Court of Puerto Rico, and an appointment by Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Burger to the Temporary Emergency Court of Appeals in 1976. He was chief judge of U.S. District Court, Northern District of Indiana, from 1961 until 1972, and has served as senior judge since 1972. Even today, nearly 35 years after he took the oath of office, Judge Grant retains senior status, maintaining an active docket in his court.

In addition to his career of excellence on the Federal bench, Judge Grant has a long and distinguished career as an attorney and public servant. Born in Marshall County, IN, in 1905, he earned a bachelor's degree and law degree from the University of Notre Dame.

After beginning his practice of law in South Bend, IN, in 1930, he served as deputy prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph County in 1935 and 1936. In 1938, he made a successful bid for Congress and served the people of the Third Congressional District of Indiana, who I now have the honor of representing, during the 76th and four subsequent Congresses.

On August 26, 1957, Judge Grant was appointed by President Eisenhower to the U.S. District Court in the Northern Division of Indiana. During his tenure on the Federal bench he handed down many notable decisions, including Aikens versus Lash in which minimal due process requirements for the transfer of State inmates between prisons were established. The 10-day trial associated with this decision was the first of its kind in Indiana, and probably the United States, due to its venue. It was held in the visitor's lounge of the Indiana State Prison, because many of the witnesses were either prisoners or guards. This case is a testament to Judge Grant's fairness in upholding and implementing the laws of the land, and his commitment to due process.

Beyond his professional legal and judicial pursuits, Judge Grant has lived a life of community and civic involvement. Over the years, the local Bar Association, Rotary Club, and Boy Scouts of America have benefited from his energy and commitment.

As a demonstration of the high regard in which Judge Grant is held, every Member of Indiana's congressional delegation joins me in introducing this bill today. The legislation recognizes the commitment and service of Judge Robert A. Grant to the State of Indiana, the Nation, and our legal system. I can think of no finer tribute than naming South Bend's Federal courthouse after this most distinguished jurist.

A TRIBUTE TO HOSPICE OF LOUISVILLE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, when one hears the name Kentucky, certain things immediately come to mind: the Kentucky Derby, Kentucky Fried Chicken, and Bluegrass—both the turf and the Bill Monroe-inspired music. We think of Actors Theatre of Louisville, the Kentucky Arts Center, the Louisville Orchestra, the Kentucky Opera and the Ballet.

Now, we can add to this Hall of Fame another Kentucky-centered institution of prominence in our midst—Hospice of Louisville.

Hospice of Louisville, under the direction of Randall Dufour, has grown from an average patient census of 70 to 340. This is due in part to a sophisticated professional outreach program staffed by full-time nurse marketers. Hospice of Louisville has used its success to provide a wide variety of supportive services needed by its terminally ill patients. Hospice of Louisville is now one of the largest hospices in the country.

Kentucky's hospice care is not limited to its urban areas, however. 102 counties out of Kentucky's 120 counties are now being served with hospice services. Other rural Kentucky hospices carry case loads of 50 patients or more, with an average stay of over 70 days. This is nearly double the national average.

The success of hospice care in Louisville, as well as in the other areas of the Commonwealth, is proof that hospice holds an important place in our health care system.

I am proud to represent a district whose native sons and daughters have made many contributions in numerous fields of endeavor. Hospice of Louisville adds to that distinction with its dedication, compassion, and caring hand in our community.

I salute Hospice of Louisville for its record of excellence, and commend to the attention of all my colleagues the recent article which appeared in "Hospice" magazine, illuminating their good works.

KENTUCKY—STATE OF THE ART LOUISVILLE HOSPICE CARE

(By Larry Beresford)

Say "KENTUCKY," AND MOST people think of race horses and that giant bacchanalian ritual called the Kentucky Derby. Then, too, there's the famous bluegrass, fried chicken, and poor, rural, Appalachian coalfield counties like Harlan and Hazard.

But Kentucky now has another claim to fame. The state is home to some of the most innovative and successful hospice programs in the country, and boasts a state hospice organization that has made the cliches of trade association collegiality come to life—all done without a paid state association executive or the philanthropic resources that other hospices take for granted.

Perhaps the best example of Kentucky's hospice preeminence is the Hospice of Louisville, which, in the five years since Randall Dufour became director, has grown from an average patient census of 70 to 340, thanks in part to a sophisticated professional outreach program staffed by full-time nurse marketers. Now one of the very largest hospices in the country, despite its compartively modest population base, Hospice of Louisville has used its financial success to provide a wide variety of supportive services needed by its terminally ill patients—even paying to install telephone when the family didn't have one. Hospice of the Bluegrass in Lexington, building on a thirteen-year local reputation for excellence and an unusually flexible patient admission policy, now has an average length of stay of 130 days—making it the envy of other hospices struggling with late, crisis-oriented patient referrals.

But Kentucky's hospice success is not limited to its two largest cities. When Community Hospice in Ashland became Medicare certified, it was one of the smallest certified hospices in the country, with a patient caseload of only six. Today Ashland and other rural Kentucky hospices carry caseloads of 50 patients or more, with average lengths of stay over 70 days—nearly double the national average. In 1990, Norman McRae, former chaplain at Hospice of the Bluegrass, was hired as director of a volunteer hospice in smalltown Maysville, KY. Inside of a year he led that program through the Medicare-certification process, staff expansion to eight, and caseload growth from one patient to more than 20. In fact, McRae's success was so remarkable that a delegation of 19 rural Kansas hospice directors traveled to Maysville in January to learn how he did it.

Many of Kentucky's 27 hospices today serve several counties. Hospice of the Bluegrass established one of the country's first satellite hospice teams in 1986, and today serves six counties. In fact, 102 out of the state's 120 counties are now covered with hospice services, and the Kentucky Association of Hospices (KAH) is actively promoting the development of hospice care for the remaining 18.

What is Kentucky's secret? "We didn't have any money," explains Gretchen Brown, director of Hospice of the Bluegrass, only partially in jest. "I mean I didn't have any money here in Lexington. Just think what it was like in Harlan County. We all had to have leaner, meaner organizations. We couldn't afford to hire extra staff," she says. "When I started here in 1982 we had two nurses and a part-time clerical person. I felt funny even calling myself an executive director. I didn't have anything to direct." In the absence of United Way or foundation grants, necessity became the mother of invention for Kentucky hospices. "I also think we're all really passionate about hospice," Brown adds. "It's been so hard to get things done that people had to really want to do it. It's never been a job—always a mission."

FOLLOWING THE LEADERS

Another key to Kentucky's success has been the people playing leadership roles in the state, including Dufour, widely admired for his administrative savvy, and Brown, for the past three years a member of the NHO Board of Directors and known in the hospice movement for her incisive observation and biting wit. "Gretchen has been a role model for all of us," says Julie Henahan director of Hospice of Central Kentucky in Elizabethtown. "She's always been an innovator. She's never satisfied. We've all been doing things for so long now that we didn't know were innovative or exceptional, such as caring for patients in nursing homes or without primary caregivers. We just did it. Gretchen has set the tone for all of us." Today, three of Brown's protégés from Hospice of the Bluegrass are directing Kentucky Hospices—McRae, Susan Swinford of Jessamine County Hospice in Nicholasville, and Sunne Pogue of Hospice Association in Owensboro—while a fourth, Elaine Cox, did an internship with Brown.

Cox, a perpetually upbeat, diminutive dynamo, serves as the self-appointed "cheerleader" for hospice care in Kentucky. Director of Lourdes Hospice in Paducah, Cox has been KAH President for the past two years and was just elected to the NHC Board. Hospice directors in Kentucky have always freely shared information and policies with each other, Cox says, going back to the early days of struggling to meet Medicare-certification requirements. "Now many of us have dues to pay back for the help we received."

"When I first went to a KAH meeting," relates Anna Walton, director of Hospice of Lake Cumberland in Somerset, "I asked another hospice director for some information, which she said she'd give to me. I said, 'Okay, how must will that cost? People there look at me like I was crazy.' Adds Donna Bales, director of the Association of Kansas Hospices organizer of that state's Kentucky trip."We observed time after time a large degree of cooperation among Kentucky hospices. They want to see good hospice care provided in every part of the state. There's a minimum of competition and a maximum willingness to share in every way," Bales says.

We have reached a place where we know each other will also hospice directors in this state," Cox says. "We usually know each other's husbands, how many kids each other has. We call each other, we stay in touch. Since you've been here these last two days I've heard from five Kentucky hospice directors, each of them calling me for a different reason." Also, Debi Davis of Tri-County Hospice in London, KY, in the area visiting family, came by the Lourdes Hospice office with a legal pad full of administrative questions. Cox set her up with Lourdes Hospice's policy and procedure manual, charting forms, and a Xerox machine. The next day, Davis was still at the Lourdes office making free copies of whatever she wanted.

"When we have a new hospice director come into our system, it's an informal process, but we spend a lot of extra time with them, getting to know them," Cox says. "Recently, there was a new director at a hospice in Eastern Kentucky, and for the first state director's meeting that came up, Norman McRae called him and asked, 'Would you like to drive down with me?' That sort of thing always happens—and it's not the President saying, 'Norman, would you pick him up?'" Cox explains.

"I think we have a real strong feeder program in the state organization, where people are brought along in terms of their knowledge," she says. "People are in varying degrees of leadership development, and if you want to be, you can become a leader in this state. When we have committees or special functions, we make sure that people are involved. We've spent time with them, we know what they have to offer, and we plug them in as quickly as possible," Cox adds. "Take, for example, Norman McRae. He aspires to leadership in the hospice movement. Why would we do anything but help him? It will only make our programs stronger. Norman was just nominated for a position on the KAH Board of Directors. He assumed that I nominated him, but I didn't. I assigned a nominating committee, and I let them nominate. He was really flattered. I said, 'You're on the hospice track in Kentucky and you can go wherever you want to.'"

"In this state, it's like, 'We want to be successful, and we'll do whatever is needed to make that happen,'" McRae says. "If it means coming down to your hospice for a visit, we'll do it. As a new hospice director, it's expected that you will do well, because you've gotten so much help." And yet, adds Andy Baker of Heritage Hospice in Danville, current KAH president, "If we have a problem, we know there's somebody we can call for help."

No doubt hospices in other states would also point to their collegiality and cooperation. Where is the evidence that Kentucky's collegiality is more than just a cliche? First of all, there are the periodic small hospice director's meetings, where it's been "okay to ask 'stupid questions' about Medicare," Cox says. This group began meeting five years ago, with about half of the participants Medicare certified. Today all but two of Kentucky's 27 hospices are certified, thanks to this peer group. Statewide peer groups for other disciplines, including social workers, patient care coordinators, and even billers meet regularly. The association is now compiling an inventory listing the special skills and resources available among local hospices in the state.

PUTTING HOSPICE ON THE MAP

But perhaps the most dramatic example is how KAH is attempting to cover the state with hospice services. Two years ago Cox brought a color-coded may of the state to a director's meeting, trying to encourage existing hospices to add adjoining unserved counties to their catchment areas. Several did, and the 18 remaining unserved counties fall into neat clumps in the north, south, east, and west. KAH is putting on half-day seminars in each corner of the state, entitled "Introducing Hospice to the Community," to encourage the formation of new hospices. These seminars are funded by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, using mailing lists provided by various other state groups, with the first of four meetings held May 16 in Campton.

"There's a potential for all 27 hospice directors in the state to be involved in at least one of these meetings, giving a clear message to the community that this is a very strong organization, and that its leadership and membership are very supportive of hospice expansion, because here they are, participating," Cox says. Rather than overwhelm potential hospice founders in these areas, they will be given information gradually about how to create a new hospice, she adds. "When step one is completed, we'll tell them step two."

Kentucky hospices have also been active in the public policy arena—pushing successfully for state hospice licensure, certificate of need, a Medicaid hospice benefit, and hospice coverage under the state workers' insurance plan—as well as strong advocacy for the Medicare hospice benefit. Although some small and rural hospices in other states have been reluctant to participate in Medicare, Walton says, "There is no way to raise philanthropic dollars in a poverty zone. Medicare has been a godsend to us." The Kentucy hospice directors interviewed for this article agreed that it would have been hard for their programs to survive, let alone thrive, without the Medicare benefit. Most are in the black financially on the hospice services they provide to Medicare beneficiaries—with any extra going for charity care.

"Our message to rural hospices is that if they are going to survive, they need to be certified," Cox says. "Don't be one of those organizations sitting out in front of K-Mart having a bake sale every Saturday just so you can keep your doors open. Become Medicare certified, develop some sense that this is your place in the healthcare system and rise to it in the delivery of care. If you stay true to your roots and mission of your organization, you won't lose anything, you'll gain."

NOW IS THE TIME FOR MARITIME REFORM

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, the American merchant marine is under siege. It is suffering from years of neglect from a government that has been unable or unwilling to appreciate the value of a modern day fleet flying the American flag. As a nation literally discovered from the sea, we cannot afford to lose the ships that helped make this country great. If we do not act now to save our American flag fleet through reforms in maritime policy, we risk losing our fleet forever.

The two largest U.S. flag containership operators—American Presidential Lines [APL] and Sealand—recently announced that they are seriously considering reflagging their ships under foreign flag due to outdated Government policies which put them at a competitive disadvantage with their foreign counterparts. Leaders from these companies, which represent over 80 percent of the American containership fleet capacity, have asked a fundamental question: Does this country want an American flag merchant marine? If we do, they tell us, then the time for reform is now.

Well, Mr. Speaker, this country does need a strong U.S. flag merchant fleet. One need look no further back than the Persian Gulf war to understand how important our merchant marine is to our national security. American flag merchant ships transported a substantial amount of supplies to the allied troops. Had these vessels, and the American companies associated with intermodal transportation and logistics capabilities, not been available upon request, the course of events may very well have been different. Quite simply, we cannot afford to rely totally on foreign-flag vessels with foreign crews.

And a viable U.S. flag merchant marine is also essential to our ability to trade competitively with other nations. Without trade and without exports our farmers as well as manufacturers will have no way to send their products abroad.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to lose even one more ship to a foreign flag. We cannot afford to lose jobs on our ships that would result from such a move. We cannot afford to put U.S. exporters and shippers at the mercy of foreign controlled ships and foreign companies, potentially leading to huge shipping rate increases for American manufacturers and unreliable delivery schedules. And we must not entrust our national security to foreign flagged, foreign manned ships.

Private industry is telling us that they can wait no longer. They need to know now whether the U.S. Government is willing to make a commitment to maintain a U.S. flag commercial fleet. What they are seeking is not Federal subsidies. Instead, they are looking for changes in U.S. maritime policy that would make U.S. flag vessels competitive with their foreign counterparts.

APL and Sealand have proposed that:

Vessel construction and operating standards be the same for American and foreign flag vessels calling at U.S. ports;

Vessels productivity limitations must be eliminated so that the vessel and its crew can be effectively used;

Taxes must conform more closely to those imposed by foreign governments on foreign-flag lines; and

Military procurement policies be updated to reflect the modern day efficiencies of intermodal transportation.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal would require policy changes in the areas of transportation, defense, and taxation. To achieve this type of broad reform, we will need leadership from both the Congress and the White House. I am pleased that the administration has recently appointed a Working Group on Commercial Maritime Policy—chaired by Transportation Secretary Andrew Card—to develop recommendations on commercial maritime initiatives. The task force will also hear from the National Security Council on defense-related sealift requirements and will use this information to help define the relative roles of the commercial and Government-owned fleets.

I am encouraged by this newly created task force on maritime reform and have contacted Secretary Card to express my support for putting this issue at the top of our national agenda. Here, in the Congress, I will push for hearings on the industry's proposal. I believe we must bring labor leaders—whose future literally depends on reform—together with shipowners and operators to create a new spirit of reform throughout the merchant marine community.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my other colleagues will join me in this reform effort. The future of America's merchant marine and the security of our Nation depends on it.

EDUCATION AND AMERICA'S ROLE IN THE WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an address by our former colleague from Indiana and president emeritus of New York University, Dr. John Brademas. Dr. Brademas' remarks were made at the May 8, 1992, commencement exercises of the University of Michigan. They deal with a topic that should be of central concern today—how to prepare young Americans to meet the challenges of the next century and lead this country in the world community.

Dr. Brademas' address stresses the critical importance of providing our youth with a truly international education. He goes beyond simplistic claims that America can afford to focus its energies on either domestic or foreign policy. His observation that good domestic policy must be international and that good foreign policy begins with solid domestic policy is right on the mark.

This institution and many others have benefited from Dr. Brademas' leadership on education issues. I believe my colleagues will find his remarks of interest.

The speech follows:

INTERNATIONALIZING HIGHER EDUCATION

(Address of Dr. John Brademas, president emeritus, New York University)

I am honored to have been invited to take part in a symposium that joins two near lifelong preoccupatinos of mine, higher education and international affairs.

That I am the child of a Greek immigrant father and a Hoosier schoolteacher mother impressed upon me from my earliest years both the importance of countries other than the one in which I was born and the indispensability to one's life of education.

From my school days, I had a keen interest in Latin America which as a college student took me to Mexico one summer to work with Aztec Indians and led me to write a thesis on a Mexican peasant movement and, still later, a Ph.D. on anarchosyndicalism in Spain.

Although during yet another summer as a student intern at the United Nations, I considered becoming an international civil servant, I decided, for reasons I shall not inflict upon you here, to pursue a career in politics and ran for Congress, from my home district in South Bend, Indiana.

First elected in 1958, I was a Member of Congress for twenty-two years, serving on the committee of the House of Representatives, Education and Labor, with chief responsibility for education, and there took part in writing nearly every major law enacted during that time to help schools, colleges and universities as well as the arts and humanities, libraries and museums and provide services for the elderly and the disabled.

While in Congress I made a number of trips abroad to learn of other educational systems and to talk about ours. I went to Argentina to study the role of universities in President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress and visited child day care centers, schools, technical institutes and universities in Israel, Poland, Norway, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union—and I authored legislation, of which I shall shortly speak, to assist American universities in the international field.

For over ten years, from 1981 to 1991, I served as president of New York University, the largest private university in our country and worked, as I shall explain, to strengthen its programs of international studies.

Beyond these political and academic careers, I have been and continue to be deeply engaged in a variety of activities with direct or indirect international dimensions. I serve on a number of boards, corporate and pro bono, with significant activities and programs abroad.

Right now, for example, I am one of two dozen members of the Carnegie Endowment National Commission on America and the New World. All of us, from former secretaries of defense to ex-ambassadors and White House staffers, former Senators and Representatives, have at one point or another held positions in the Federal government with some responsibility in foreign affairs. Our mission? To articulate a new rationale for U.S. foreign policy following the collapse of Communism.

You will, I hope, forgive these personal allusions but I trust they will better enable you to understand my long and intense interest in the subject of this symposium—universities and the increasing internationalization of what peoples and nations do.

Let me start by speaking of the international environment in the spring of 1992. It is a far, far different world than it was even a year ago.

In the former Soviet Union, the cascade of events has been dizzying—the crumbling of the Communist system, the disintegration of seventy years of totalitarian governments and command economies and the beginnings of reform of the old, inhuman and ultimately unworkable structures.

Last fall I was in Moscow, a city I had first visited over thirty years ago, and so I've seen with my own eyes something of the extraordinary changes during those three decades. Last summer I welcomed to New York University, nine days after his election as the first president of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin, and what Yeltsin said then would have been unthinkable even three years ago. He endorsed human rights, a market economy, freedom for the Baltic states and the teachings of the Gospel!

In the Middle East, ancient enemies are flirting fitfully with the prospect of genuine dialogue about how to find a lasting peace.

In Central and Eastern Europe, nations formally under Communist rule now have elected governments and are working to strengthen democratic processes and develop mixed economies.

In Afghanistan, as Soviet power fades away, rebel forces are moving in.

Authors of the agreement that merged the European Community and the European Free Trade Association seek economic and other benefits for 380 million people in 19 nations. The North American Free Trade Agreement signed by the United States, Canada and Mexico promises a market of nearly as many consumers with a combined economic output of $6 trillion.

Alongside these generally positive developments, however, are continuing Communist dictatorships in China and North Korea, violent ethnic struggles in Yugoslavia and some of the new republics of the former Soviet Union and ongoing strife in Kashmir and Cambodia.

Standing on the sidelines, as it were, with the bulk of the world's population and the least of its comforts, are the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Meanwhile, in Iraq, Saddam Hussein is still in charge, thumbing his nose at the U.S. and the U.N. and refusing to implement the agreement that ended the Gulf War.

And what about the situation in our own country?

Racial prejudice, a century and a quarter after the Civil War, is still with us. The events in Los Angeles are a tragic reminder that relations among the races, especially in the cities, are still a divisive, corrosive, unresolved dilemma of American life.

Unemployment has jumped to a 7-year high and, as the people of Michigan certainly know, the nation's economy stagnates in recession.

The gap between rich and poor in the United States is now greater than at any time since the end of World War II. The youngest suffer most. In some American cities, infant mortality rates are worse than in Third World countries while a walk down the streets of any city in the land shows how far we are from solving the problems of the homeless.

One certainty in American life is the continuing rise in health care costs, 11 percent of GNP today and headed for 15 percent by the year 2000. Yet more than 35 million Americans have no health insurance at all.

Despite the conviction of Manuel Noriega, the United States still has no effective policy for coping with illegal drugs, and in many communities, crime, often drug-related, stretches police, courts and prisons to the breaking point.

Pollution of the air, land and water remains a threat to our quality of life. The country's deteriorating roads, bridges, tunnels, railways and airports—all indispensable to a vibrant economy—require an estimated $2 trillion to be restored to acceptable standards.

Yet I remember how Ronald Reagan, campaigning in 1980, promised the nation a balanced budget by 1984. Today, after nearly a dozen years of his and his successor's policies, the Federal deficit has soared to nearly $400 billion, over $1 billion a day, a development with profoundly crippling consequences for the American people and our strength at home and in the wider world.

It is my own deeply held conviction that in order to deal with every one of these challenges, both in our own country and abroad, we need all the knowledge, intelligence and imagination we can muster. Although it will in the best of circumstances be difficult to cope successfully with such formidable problems, it will be impossible without a cadre of highly educated men and women.

And to prepare a generation equipped to understand and handle issues, domestic and international, of such immense complexity will be the task of America's colleges and universities—and the responsibility of the American people.

Consider for a moment the impact of two major events of recent months—the demise of the Soviet Union and the Persian Gulf War. Both these developments leave no doubt that the United States is now the world's only military superpower.

But the American people are more and more coming to realize that the most crucial ingredient of global leadership today and for the years ahead is not military but economic.

"After the Cold War," reads a headline in a recent column in London's respected Financial Times (March 16, 1992), "Economics is King."

Is the United States ready to compete with Japan and a German-led Europe? Study after study in recent months warns that by allowing its investment in education to lapse, the United States is in danger of losing its lead in many of the key industries of the next few decades. In crucial areas of high technology, we are told, the United States is losing badly to foreign competitors. Where America a decade ago had a commanding lead, our companies are either no longer a factor in world markets or are expected to fall hopelessly behind over the next five years.

How well in this new, far more competitive international economy, are we in the United States performing in terms of education?

Well, you and I know that we have allowed our elementary and secondary schools to be weakened, dangerously eroding the capacity of the nation's work force. At the college and university level, on the other hand, America is still the world's leader. No other country can match the quality of our institutions of higher learning or the access of our citizens to them.

But when it comes to the subject of this symposium—how well we in the United States are doing to understand other nations, other peoples, other cultures, in a world that will never be narrow again—the picture is decidedly more mixed.

The litany of our shortcomings in international, education—reiterated in a wave of reports over the last decade—includes:

a "scandalous incompetence" in foreign languages on the part of American high school and college students;

serious shortcomings in student's knowledge of geography;

inadequate investment in research, instruction and advanced study of foreign languages and cultures.

Here I note a report issued in 1983 produced by a group I chaired, a panel of the National Commission on Student Financial Assistance, created by Congress, which deplored our deficiencies as a nation in advanced international studies. Entitled, "Signs of Trouble and Erosion: A Report on Graduate Education in America," our study pointed to the dramatic fall-off over the preceding decade in general expenditures for university-based international studies. Our Commission identified a serious lack of American experts on the cultures, economics and foreign policies of the nations of Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Surveys by other organizations have paralleled these findings.

I am glad to say that many universities, including my own New York University, have reinstituted foreign language and other international studies requirements.

Indeed, when I came to NYU just over a decade ago, I said that one of my major commitments would be to strengthen international studies and research—and my colleagues and I have done so.

I knew that New York University already had one of the finest programs in the country in French culture and civilization.

Because as a Member of Congress, I represented the district where Studebaker automobiles and Bendix brakes were made, I was highly sensitive to the economic and political impact of Japan on my native Midwest. So once at NYU, I was determined to create a center in our graduate school of business for teaching and research on the entire spectrum of economic relations between the United States and Japan, and we have done so.

Given my Greek roots, you will not be surprised that I take particular pride in the establishment at New York University five years ago of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies.

In the presence of Italy's Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti two years ago, we dedicated our Casa Italiana, financed by a gift from NYU trustee Baroness Mariuccia Zerilli-Marimo.

Lewis Glucksman, another trustee, and his wife Loretta enabled NYU to establish an Ireland House while more than one foundation has contributed to the Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies, largest of its kind in the United States.

We have had for some years the Hagop Kevorkian Center for Near Eastern Studies as well as a Deutsches Haus for our German program. My chief priority for New York University, in this Quincentenary year, is to establish a center for Spanish Studies.

Nearly all of these foreign studies centers are part of our Faculty of Arts and Science but there are international dimensions to offerings at other NYU schools as well such as, most notably, Business and Law.

I am glad to say that my successor as president of New York University, L. Jay Oliva, an Irish-Italian, Gaelic-speaking Russian historian, shares my enthusiasm for such international offerings!

I have cited just a few examples of what we at NYU are doing but I am well aware that colleges and universities all over the United States are, in a wide variety of ways, responding to the increasing internationalization of human activities—economic, political, environmental, cultural.

How to pay for such programs must, of course, be a fundamental concern of university leaders. My view, not surprisingly, is that we must seek funds for international studies from the diversity of sources that presently support higher education—individuals, business and industry, private foundations and governments. And I certainly do not confine myself in any of these respects to approaching benefactors in the United States. In our search for resources, we must not hesitate to look abroad. I'm of the Willy Sutton school of fundraisers!

I have nonetheless long believed that our own Federal government should be doing far more than it now does to support international studies. In fact, it was twenty-six years ago that as a fourth term Congressman, I authored the International Education Act, signed into law in 1966 by President Lyndon B. Johnson. This measure aimed at helping colleges and universities in the United States—it was not a foreign aid bill—promote, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, teaching and research on other lands and cultures and on issues in international affairs.

All these years later I still believe the International Education Act was a first-class statute but unfortunately neither Presidents nor Congresses proved willing to press for or vote the money to carry out its purposes.

Although I am always suspect of simplistic cause-and-effect correlations, I am convinced that had we as a nation invested seriously in this effort to learn more about other countries and societies, the United States might have avoided some of the most wrenching poblems we have suffered in recent years—in Vietnam, Central America, Iran and Iraq.

Here I recall that 25 years ago, Harvard's great authority on China, John King Fairbank, observed at an International Congress of Orientalists that there were no expects on Vietnam in attendance. Fairbank warned then that there were probably no more than eight full-fledged scholars in the United States pursuing research on Vietnam—this at a time when Vietnam was the overriding problem in U.S. foreign relations!

Consider more recently that when Iraq invaded Kuwait two summers ago, the U.S. military found only 18 of 3 million American active-duty and reserve troops fluent in the Arabic dialect spoken in Iraq.

The fact is that in instance after instance, American policymakers have proved disgracefully ignorant of the political, social, economic and religious backgrounds of countries involvement with which has cost our nation dearly in human life, treasure and national prestige.

It is obvious, for example, that the United States was caught unprepared for the breakup of the Communist empire and that even now we lack sufficient depth of personnel who know the languages, cultures and economies of most of the new republics of the former Soviet Union.

If you think education is expensive, someone once observed, try ignorance!

Well, what ought we now be doing, those of us who assert that American colleges and universities must, far more aggressively than we have been doing, invest in international studies and research?

Here are some suggestions of mine.

First, we must, as Lincoln said, think anew. We must give serious, substantial, systematic intellectual attention to the new world of which we are a part, a leading part, to be sure, but no longer the commanding part.

This thinking must be done by scholars in the university, in think tanks and foundations, by leaders of business and industry, labor and the professions, and in government.

What are some of the questions we must ask?

To begin with, how is the new world different from the old?

Well, President Bush has spoken of what he calls the "the New World Order." But this is a phrase he does not understand and cannot define because there is no "new world order."

Despite the report last March of the "Pentagon Paper" advocating, as a long-term strategy, maintaining America's position as the world's only superpower, a nation's power cannot be calculated in military terms alone. The United States obviously possesses the strongest armed forces on the planet. Neither Europe nor Japan has the capacity of the U.S. to reach throughout the globe both militarily and politically. But the United States has not for over two decades enjoyed equivalent economic hegemony. Europe today matches the United States in both population and economic strength while Japan challenges us economically as well.

As former Secretary of State George Shultz said last fall, "In a time when people are talking about a New World Order, it is shortsighted indeed to focus our concern on things having to do with security and political relations and to essentially ignore economics."

In my view, the relative decline in American economic weight—and this is the subject of another speech!—is in no small part the result of policies adopted during the last dozen years in Washington, D.C., by the highest officials of the land, policies of borrow—now, pay—later, of consuming lots and investing little, of wanting to fight wars but not to pay for them. Whatever the reasons, the American economic dominance that characterized the 20th century is waning.

If the global balance of economic forces has changed, so, too, have the ways in which one country relates to another. Capital and communications, trade and transportation, information and immigration—all these activities, rapidly expanding across national borders—mean that international relations can no longer be defined solely in terms of relations between and among sovereign states and their governments. Much more of the world's business, commercial and nonprofit, will be conducted outside the framework of governments. Indeed, in today's globalized economy, manufacturing, communications and finance are worldwide enterprises, often completely detached from governments, and in competition with one another, not with national units.

The internationalization of communications, capital, technology and trade has several consequences.

So far I have emphasized how the world has changed because of powerful changes in economic factors.

But in the post-Cold War world, we are compelled to acknowledge as increasingly potent two other pressures, better say in some cases, explosions—nationalism, on the one hand, and, on the other, the drive for democratic participation. And I need not insist that nationalism and democracy do not necessarily go hand in hand.

I cite yet another issue that has emerged on the international scene in recent years—human rights.

I was present when President Jimmy Carter, early in his presidency, spoke at the University of Notre Dame, in my home Congressional district, and declared that encouraging respect for human rights in other countries would be a hallmark of his foreign policy. It was, and now no leader of any nation can expect to avoid criticism if he demonstrates insensitivity to human rights abuses. George Bush will hear more this year about Tiananmen Square than he wants to.

Another fundamental question we must ask: How, in the post-cold War era, do we define our national interests and, accordingly, determine the objectives of our foreign policy and our defense policy?

That we can no longer think of national security exclusively in military terms does not mean that we should not carefully consider our defense needs and provide the resources to meet them. Here I applaud the contribution of Congressman Les Aspin, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who has been doing just the kind of hard thinking for which I am calling. Chairman Aspin has produced a series of new "working papers" in which he proposes a new "threat-based" method for shaping and sizing the military forces the United States requires for a world in which the Soviet threat has basically disappeared.

In the old world, Aspin observes, there was only one threat but in the new one, there will be diverse threats and we have to learn what they are. In the old world, he continues, the policy of deterrence reduced the prospect of nuclear war but in the new world, deterrence will not always stop an adversary from threatening American interests.

Just ten years ago, in the first commencement at NYU at which I presided, I urged that American research universities give more scholarly attention to understanding the process of making national security policy, of determining our vital interests and how to defend them and deciding how much to spend to do so.

Now that we are in the post-Containment world, I believe American higher education has even more responsibility for scholarship and teaching on how American foreign policy and defense policy are in fact made, what current policies are and what in the future they ought to be. Certainly we must incorporate into these equations, in ways we have never done before, economic considerations.

Thinking anew, it must be evident, involves not only learning about other countries and cultures and studying foreign languages and literatures. To do all this effectively would itself be a monumental achievement but is still not enough.

Indeed, I must here interject that we cannot intelligently or realistically discuss America's role in the world without considering our domestic situation. The United States cannot effectively carry out a foreign policy that contributes to a decent world order if it refuses to get its own house in order.

I speak here both of making real for our own people the values we espouse on the international scene and of managing our Federal budget in responsible, adult fashion. If we fail on either count, we shall pay a high price abroad as well as at home.

I have said that we must focus more than we have ever done before on America's economic position in the new, competitive world. It is obvious that Japan and Europe are now, with the United States, the other great economic powers.

It is also clear that with the Cold War behind us, the threat of nuclear conflict has diminished. But we realize, too, that nuclear proliferation is a danger we have not yet surmounted.

We know as well that the developing countries, not without reason, are concerned that Western preoccupation with the former Communist world can marginalize them.

Although international trade is crucial, I think it evident that there will be much more emphasis on non-commercial issues that cut across national borders, issues of the environment, health, migration, narcotics, population.

In all these fields the transnational factors will mean increasing resort to multilateral institutions rather than action by individual nation-states. For example, despite the horrendous costs, there will be rising demands for international peacekeeping forces.

The implications of everything I've been saying are, I believe, profound for American government, American business, American science and technology and for American higher education.

Reflecting on what America's foreign policy objectives ought now to be is a task not only of the Carnegie Endowment National Commission on America and the New World. Such groups as the Council on Foreign Relations and The Heritage Foundation are also studying the question. From what I gather, the Department of State and the National Security Council have not yet got around to reexamining such fundamental matters.

Here are some of the factors to which I suggest American colleges and universities must now attend, beyond the foreign policy, national security and economic questions I have cited.

How many American universities are prepared for research on and teaching about the new Europe, both the European Community and the former Communist states of Eastern Europe, the new Russia, new Ukraine and the other new republics?

How many American universities are ready to teach, in informed and sophisticated fashion, about the United Nations and other multinational organizations?

How prepared are we with first-class scholarship on the whole range of such problems as the environment, health and immigration responses to each of which almost by definition spill over national borders?

Now I am well aware that I have not exhausted the litany of challenges that confront American higher education in preparing students for what is more accurately called the "New World Disorder." I have said little, for example, about the implications—political, social and economic—of the increasing internationalization of culture.

I realize, too, that the range of subjects to which the internationalizing of human activities now summons colleges and universities, in the United States and in other countries, goes beyond history and economics, languages and literature, to embrace anthropology and the arts, sociology and the natural sciences, communications and public administration.

The breadth and depth of teaching and research on the international dimensions of all these subjects mean that it would be impossible for every university to attempt to cover all of them. No nation, including ours, has enough resources, human and financial.

That is why I am sure we shall see American universities paying much more attention, in an era of limits, both to specializing in certain fields and to cooperating more closely with each other, for example, sharing professors, libraries and even students.

I believe, nonetheless, that every college and university that pretends to be a serious center of teaching should be able to give instruction on the basic factors that define the New World scene and to do so at the undergraduate as well as graduate level. Every student who takes his or her baccalaureate degree should have a rudimentary knowledge of the world beyond his or her own borders and be able, as an educated person, even if such knowledge is not essential to his or her particular profession, to think intelligently about that world.

That concern with our deficiencies in international education is finding some resonance in Congress is demonstrated by legislation enacted late last year on the initiative of Senator David Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who chairs the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator Boren's National Security Education Act, signed into law last fall by the President, represents a major new effort to improve foreign language and international studies programs.

The law authorizes $150 million in new money, that is, beyond funds currently expended for international education. I understand that $35 million is to be released in fiscal 1992 and that $115 million will be fed into an interest-bearing trust fund to help finance the program in future years.

The Boren measure has three components:

Twelve million dollars will be earmarked for undergraduate scholarships for study abroad, with priority to students going to countries not emphasized in other such U.S. programs.

Twelve million dollars will be provided for graduate fellowships in foreign language and international studies, with priority for areas of weakness in U.S. focus. The fellows would be required for each year of fellowship aid to teach or work for government agencies for one to three years. I note that $12 million represents a 100 percent increase over present levels of Federal support for such fellowships.

And twelve million dollars will be granted to universities to develop curricula for foreign language, international and area studies.

These new monies would add to the current Title VI Department of Education and State Department funds for similar programs.

Although there are still some problems to be worked out before the Boren Act program gets off the ground, some observers believe it the most promising advance for international education since the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

As I have said, there are important aspects of international studies I have not today attempted to discuss. I have sought to be illustrative rather than exhaustive.

At the start of my remarks, I said I would approach this subject from my experience as legislator and university president. It must be obvious that I am a vigorous advocate of substantially increased investment in what we commonly think of as foreign language and area studies. The NDEA and the Peace Corps are, with the Fulbright exchanges, examples of our most enlightened government policies. They have served the national interest, enhanced the lives of the individual participants and strengthened the fields with which they become associated.

There are, however, certain issues I want to cite as worthy of careful attention. Let me say a few words about them.

We need a major expansion of international scholarly exchanges, of both students and professors.

We should give particular attention to bringing people from the former Communist world to the United States. I speak not only of full-time students and teachers but of managers who could come for relatively short stays to learn how a business works through a combination of both formal classes in American business schools or continuing education programs and internships in the companies.

My friend, James H. Billington, the Librarian of Congress and eminent authority on Russian history, has called for "the international mobilization of scientific and business talent for the large-scale conversion of industrial from military to peaceful uses." Conversion of the former Soviet defense machine to civilian purposes is profoundly in the interest of the West as well as the peoples of the East. Prodded on one side by Richard Nixon and the other by Bill Clinton, even George Bush finally acknowledged that it was imperative that the United States help Russia, the Ukraine and the other republics reform their economies and build democratic political institutions.

I reiterate that there are significant roles here for American colleges and universities. Leaders of American higher education should certainly, both individually and through our several institutional associations, do what they can to encourage in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States the development of free and open technical institutes, academies and universities.

At least some American universities should create programs or centers to study the European Community, in all its aspects, political, economic, military and cultural.

I have urged attention to systematic teaching and research on multilateral institutions and I include here not only the United Nations, the World Bank and IMF but also international non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross, international philanthropic foundations and educational, health and scientific associations.

Earlier this year, the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government issued a report, "Science and Technology in U.S. International Affairs," which called for "sharply improved incorporation of scientific and technological insight into the nation's international policies." The report notes how "science and technology transform foreign relations and usher in new choices, risks and benefits that societies around the world must confront individually and in common. Greenhouse gases, the AIDS virus, agricultural biotechnology, advanced energy systems, new pharmaceuticals, information technologies . . . shape global competition and cooperation. The research base itself, supported by each nation, also needs cooperation if it is to grow and prosper."

Another subject that universities in the West and especially the United States must not neglect is the developing world of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The desperate needs of those continents will for many years to come pose political, economic and moral challenges to the industrial democracies. Despite the necessity of paying more attention to the former Communist empire, scholars must not abandon the poorer nations of the South.

Allow me now to make a broader point. As I reflect on what I've been trying to say to you about American universities and the post-Containment world, I believe the time has come for a reconsideration of the entire process of foreign policymaking by the government of the United States. I know that my friend and colleague, Dr. Madeleine Albright, president of The Center for National Policy in Washington, D.C., who served during the Carter Administration on the staff of the National Security Council, is convinced that in light of the enormous changes in the world since passage of the National Security Act in 1947, this is an especially apt moment for such a review.

On Capitol Hill, four of the nation's most respected legislators, Representatives Lee Hamilton, Indiana Democrat, and Willis Gradison, Ohio Republican, and Senators Boren and Pete Domenici, New Mexico Republican, are now pushing for an in-depth look at how Congress is organized to do its job and to recommend reforms. Certainly the role of Congress is shaping U.S. foreign policy must be on any agenda of reform.

Having spoken of Congress and foreign policy, I want to conclude this address with an observation that may appear to you partisan, especially in a presidential campaign year.

But you should not be surprised if someone who was fourteen times a candidate for Congress continues to have strong feelings about the course of our country and the policies of our national government.

My view on who should be elected in November is not, however, the reason I end my remarks on how U.S. universities should pursue international studies with the following plea. I believe the time is here for a searching reexamination of the principles on which the Founding Fathers based the Constitution of the United States and the American Republic and how those principles have been and are being applied in the field of foreign policy.

In our own lifetime, the threat to our physical security, first from Hitler and the Axis powers, next from the Soviet Union, led in the first instance to U.S. engagement in World War II; in the second, through the policy of Containment, to American leadership of the West during the period of the Cold War.

Even, as I have said, several groups are now reassessing the assumptions on which U.S. foreign policy is premised, so, too, I believe, must scholars at the nation's universities undertake this effort. Central to any such reevaluation must be an examination of the roles of the Department of State and the National Security Council, of U.S. military forces and intelligence agencies, and, of course, of the responsibilities, in foreign affairs, of the President of the United States and the executive branch in general.

But we need a careful, hardheaded review not only of the President's obligations in the shaping and conduct of American foreign policy but of the duties of Congress as well.

To cite only recent events, I refer to the Iran-Contra scandal, U.S. intervention in both Panama and the Gulf War and reports over the last few months of how both the Reagan and Bush Administrations acted to strengthen the military and economic power of Saddam Hussein. All these developments, to one degree or another, are the subjects of three new books I have been reading—"Mr. Bush's War," by Stephen R. Graubard; "George Bush's War," by Jean Edward Smith; and "The Imperial Temptation: The New World and America's Purpose," by Robert W. Tucker and David C. Hendrickson—and two articles in the latest (Spring 1992) issue of Foreign Affairs, one by Hendrickson and the other, "What New World Order?" by Joseph S. Nye, Jr.

Running through all these analyses is the blunt assertion that the present Administration in particular has, in the conduct of the nation's foreign affairs, in effect betrayed the fundamental ideals on which our country was founded.

This is a searing indictment. Indeed, I am sure this issue will be part of the presidential campaign this year, as it should be. Foreign policy, after all, is for any nation a life-or-death matter.

Based on my experience of twenty-two years in Congress, and having served with, not under, six Presidents—three of each party—and having closely observed the two since I left Washington, D.C., I must tell you that I have become increasingly disturbed by what I believe is a widening gap between the principles at the core of the American republic and the activities of American Presidents in foreign affairs. I am as well, I must acknowledge, increasingly critical of the failure of Congress, which for most of the years since my first election, in 1958, has been controlled in both bodies by my party, to carry out the responsibilities in foreign policy assigned to it by the Constitution.

If what I have said is controversial, so be it. With the end of the Cold War, with neither Democratic nor Republican political leaders, neither President Bush nor Congress, standing high in public esteem, now may be the time, whoever wins in November, for the nation's scholars to go back to first principles, re-read the Constitution, seriously analyze the history of the postwar years, carefully assess the new post-Cold War world and to do so in light of the internationalizing developments of which I have been speaking.

In my view, the American people need a vigorous debate about these matters. Such a debate on such fundamental questions is the very stuff of a free society, the life's blood of a lively, energetic democracy.

And where should such discussion of America's values and America's place in the world begin if not in America's colleges and universities?

WISHING LAUREN ANNE BAKER A QUICK RECOVERY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to wish a rapid recovery to one of my newest constituents, Lauren Anne Baker of Ann Arbor, MI.

Lauren was born on May 5, 1992, at 11:44 p.m. at the University of Michigan Hospital. Lauren, not well enough to go home, was placed in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). It is extremely difficult and unfortunate when a loved one is placed in the intensive care unit. It is even more difficult when that loved one is a small fragile infant.

I hope that Lauren's healing process is quick and without difficulty, so that she can go home safely and soon, to her loving parents, Gary and Carol Baker.

COL. FRANCIS S. GABRESKI AIRPORT

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the renaming of the Suffolk County Airport on Long Island, NY, the Colonel Francis S. Gabreski Airport.

Francis Gabreski is a Long Islander who is one of our Nation's foremost living legends in aviation. His record of service in the U.S. Air Force is one of dedication and heroism in aerial combat. "Gabby" Gabreski, as he is known to his friends, achieved ace status in World War II by shooting down 31 Nazi aircraft. During the Korean war he attained jet ace status.

From 1964 until 1967, Colonel Gabreski commanded the Air Force base that is now the Suffolk County Airport. Therefore, it is fitting that the airport be hereafter named in his honor.

Recognition is also due the Early Fliers Club of Long Island, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the preservation of aviation history on Long Island. The Early Fliers Club was instrumental in building support for the renaming of the Suffolk County Airport in Colonel Zabreski's name. The members of the club are to be commended for their efforts to preserve the proud flying history of Long Island.

REPRESENTATIVE ZIMMER HONORS POST 484 ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, on May 23, 1992, the members of American Legion Post 484 in Passaic Township, NJ will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding.

Inspired by their love of God and country and by the leadership of earlier veterans of World War I, Italo Quinto, Mickey Koslap, Hank Mihal, John Chiappa, Ted Zawarski, Fred Schwab, and Joe Fennessy dedicated themselves to establishing an organization that would be devoted to ensuring that America would remain free and strong and would not forget its veterans.

Among their many activities, the men of American Legion Post 484 strive to fulfill their goals by decorating the graves of local veterans; commending outstanding policemen and firefighters from Passaic Township with local, county and State awards; serving as dinner hosts to veterans from Lyons Veterans Hospital; and sponsoring high school students to Boys' State.

Mr Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the past and present members of Passaic Township American Legion Post 484 for their contributions to their fellow veterans and to their community, State and Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an organization that is celebrating a golden anniversary, the United Steelworkers of America. Fifty years ago on May 22, 1942, delegates from the Steelworkers Organization Committee meeting in Cleveland under the leadership of President Phil Murray completed adoption of the constitution under which the union continues to function; and the United Steelworkers of America was born.

This great organization was born during the throes of the Great Depression when working people had virtually no voice, no power and even less hope. Without the benefits of the strong union of workers that grew from that first meeting, steelworkers today would not have the working standards that they enjoy today.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of an area populated with steelworkers, I know the benefits to all workers that this great organization has brought. It gives me great pride to congratulate them on 50 years of service to the steelworker and the observation of the 50th anniversary of their constitutional convention.

IN HONOR OF BEVERLY DELUCCHI

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 29, Beverly Delucchi will retire after more than 33½ years of service to the judicial system of Alameda County. I want to share with my colleagues a look at her distinguished career in public service and recognize her for the special contribution she has made.

Beverly started as a clerk with the Justice Court in Pleasanton in June of 1958 and worked there until the municipal courts in the Livermore Valley were joined in 1974. The years have seen many changes and impressive growth in the valley, but one constant was the outstanding service that all who had business with the court received when they had the good fortune to work with Beverly Delucchi.

I heard of Beverly's retirement in a letter from her boss, Judge Ron Hyde. I was impressed by his words of praise:

> Beverly's employment has been exemplary in that she has at all times * * * provided a level of service to the public of superb quality. She has treated everyone who has come into contact with the court (victims, witnesses, jurors, defendants, litigants, attorneys) with the utmost courtesy, respect and professionalism. She has worked many long hours, often working overtime without compensation, just to make certain that the work of the court remained current and those involved received timely notices. She always, and I means always, has a friendly smile for everyone. The access to the court system in this area has truly been enhanced by her presence. It is the type of employee that Beverly Delucchi is that brings credit to the court system and to government employees everywhere.

Public servants like Beverly make the system work. Her retirement will be a loss to my constituents in the Livermore Valley and she will be missed. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Beverly Delucchi for her many years of public service.

PEACE TAX FUND BILL DESERVES SUPPORT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1870, the Peace Tax Fund bill, represents a worthy effort to balance and accommodate the public interest in gaining full and fair tax collection with our longstanding national respect for the beliefs of Americans who conscientiously object to assisting armed forces and military efforts to solve conflicts.

H.R. 1870 would not relieve conscientious objectors of their requirement to pay all of their taxes. However, the legislation would allow them to channel their taxes to nonmilitary programs.

Pursuant to H.R. 1870, a Peace Tax Fund Board of Trustees selected by the President, House, and the other body would be created to allocate taxes from conscientious objectors toward nonmilitary federal programs. The legislation suggests programs such as retraining former defense workers, researching nonviolent solutions to international conflicts, and improving international health and education. It should be noted that Congress retains the authority to overrule the trustees if Congress so desires to appropriate the Peace Tax Fund in a different manner.

H.R. 1870 has a secondary benefit of likely reducing the present administrative and judicial burden caused when conscientious objectors feel forced to violate tax laws rather than violate their consciences. When conscientious objectors find that their moral burden regarding taxes for the military has been removed, the Internal Revenue Service will be able to collect full taxes from conscientious objectors without difficulty and added cost and strain on the judicial system.

H.R. 1870 recognizes the longstanding tradition of conscientious objector status in the United States. Furthermore, it would allow Americans who are conscientious objectors to pay their federal taxes without violating their religious and moral beliefs.

Since conscientious objection is a small, but firmly and uniquely established tradition in this country, H.R. 1870 would not open up the floodgates for similar tax earmarking for other groups nor would it create a referendum on U.S. military or foreign policy. In addition, H.R. 1870 contains no provisions expanding the definition of conscientious objection.

I compliment the gentleman from the 10th District of Indiana, Mr. JACOBS, for introducing the U.S. Peace Tax Fund Bill. H.R. 1870 will be the subject of a hearing tomorrow by the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, and I urge every House Member to give this bill serious consideration.

CELEBRATING COLONIAL BEACH'S CENTENNIAL

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, the town of Colonial Beach, located on the Potomac River in the First District of Virginia, was incorporated 100 years ago, and I wish to salute its centennial celebration. With its rich history and many outdoor activities, Colonial Beach has a great deal to offer.

First known as "White Point," Colonial Beach prospered in the late 1600's and 1700's as farmland for the landed gentry. By the late 1800's, the lure of beaches and waterfront property brought more people to the area, starting a building boom of quaint hotels and Victorian homes that continued well after the town's incoporation in 1892.

By the early 1900's, Colonial Beach had become an exclusive resort, attracting wealthy ladies and gentleman from Washington and Richmond. The tourists, many of whom came to the town via eloquent paddle boats or later by steamboat, spent much of their time promenading on the town's boardwalk. Over time, the town adopted the title "Playground of the Potomac."

Today, Colonial Beach continues to serve as a delightful summer retreat. The older homes are actively being restored and new ones are being build in the same Victorian spirit.

The area also continues to be one of the most popular areas to harvest oysters on the Potomac River. Fishing and crabbing also remain popular.

Attractions include the restored family home of one of the town's most distinguished resident, Alexander Graham Bell. The site is a historic landmark.

There are several other historical landmarks near the town, including George Washington's birthplace and Stratford, home of the Lee's of Virginia and Robert E. Lee. The site of James Monroe's birthplace is on the outskirts of town.

The citizens of Colonial Beach are fortunate and understandably proud to live in this community. As they mark the 100th anniversary of the town's establishment, I am pleased to salute them and the town.

ENGINEERING PROJECT FOR FORT DEPOSIT, AL, RECEIVES AWARD FOR INNOVATIVE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

HON. CLAUDE HARRIS
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to congratulate the town of Fort Deposit, AL, along with the CH2M Hill on receiving an Honor Award from American Consulting Engineers Council last month.

Fort Deposit, a small community of 1,532 people in Lowndes County, AL, is now using an innovative, environmentally sound technique for wetland wastewater treatment designed by CH2M Hill, an environmental engineering firm. This new system combines technology and natural sciences and enables Fort Deposit to meet stringent regulatory requirements affordably. Fueled by natural processes and using cattails and bulrushes planted in two 7½ acre ponds, 240,000 gallons of wastewater is treated per day.

The Alabama Wildlife Federation awarded the project the Governor's Conservation Achievement Award for Water Conservationist of the Year in August of 1991. Receiving the support of the Environmental Protection Agency, Fort Deposit was given a 75-percent grant for the treatment system and it continues to be an example of low-cost, high-level treatment technology in rural areas.

The town of Fort Deposit, one of 24 award winners, was honored during a reception at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill on April 10, here in Washington. The efforts of Fort Deposit in their wetland project demonstrate the progressive and environmentally conscious attitudes of its citizens, and show how technology, when paired with nature, can aid our country's environmental problems at a lower cost with more benefits.

I would like to commend the CH2M Hill Co., and especially the residents of Fort Deposit, AL, for their innovative ideas and hard work in conserving one of Alabama's greatest natural resources.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. DAVID L. HAYES

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an individual who has provided excellent support and dedication to not only myself but to the Congress as a whole. Col. David L. Hayes, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Legislative Liaison, Inquiry Division, was reassigned from the Pentagon to Randolph AFB, Texas, on January 5, 1992. I, along with many of my colleagues, have benefited from Colonel Hayes' exceptional service in the Air Force's Congressional Inquiry Office.

As the Deputy Chief of the Inquiry Division, Colonel Hayes' calm, logical and thorough method of handling unique situations and constituent concerns, some of which were extremely time sensitive, resulted in the successful resolution of numerous delicate and potentially explosive cases during and 18-month tour. Time and time again, his can-do attitude has attained favorable results. As well seasoned traveler, escorting a myriad of Members of Congress and their staffs, Colonel Hayes epitomizes the highest standards of professional conduct, leadership and desire for perfection. His thorough and efficient planning, in concert with meticulous tact and diplomacy, assured these trips were completely successful and set new standards of excellence for Air Force travel.

Mr. Speaker, I join with many of my colleagues who have directly benefited from the resounding support Colonel Hayes has provided the Congress in congratulating him for a job extremely well done and wishing he and his wife Ava, as well as their sons, Ryan and Patrick, the very best in the future. Colonel Hayes is a professional among professionals and brings great credit upon himself and the U.S. Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute President Lee Teng-Hui of the Republic of China on the occasion of his second anniversary in office, which is today, May 20.

President Lee Teng-Hui is a truly outstanding leader. He has turned the island-nation of Taiwan into a major economic power and a showcase of democracy. The Taiwanese now have one of the highest standards of living in Asia. In fact, their per capita income is equal to that of New Zealand.

I am proud to see Taiwan doing so well and hope that it will continue to prosper as it has done so far under the leadership of President Lee.

TRIBUTE TO THE TIANANMEN MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize all those associated with the Tiananmen Memorial Foundation [TMF], which is having a fund-raising dinner on June 5, 1992, at the Silver Palace Restaurant in Manhattan. That event will generate funds for the Tiananmen Memorial Foundation social science fellowship. The TMF social science fellowship is awarded to doctoral candidates whose proposed dissertation study would result in valuable objective knowledge related to China. The candidate for this year's fellowship is Mr. Shawn Shieh of Columbia University.

The Tiananmen Memorial Foundation was founded in honor of those who courageously led the student human rights movement in China on June 4, 1989. The members of TMF believe that a democratic and properous China is important for the international community. TMF makes important contributions to the democratization of China by fostering discussions of the social, economic, political, and cultural structures of China.

I should like to offer my respect and admiration to those associated with TMF and encourage my colleagues to join with me in applauding their efforts.

TRIBUTE TO ALMINA BENSON

HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate one of Philadelphia's most dedicated workers, Almina Benson, on the occasion of her retirement from John Wanamaker's Department Store. Mrs. Benson will be leaving after over four decades as supervisor in the gift wrap division.

At the early age of 17, Mrs. Benson worked at Wanamakers wrapping gifts for a little extra money during the Christmas Holidays. The next summer, she received a phone call asking her to work for "a couple of weeks". Forty-four years later, John Wanamaker's bids goodby to its favorite supervisor, one of its most loyal and devoted employees.

Mr. Speaker, it is my particular delight today to bring Almina's retirement to the attention of my colleagues, because I have considered her my sister since we were small children growing up in Philadelphia. We have endured all the joys and sorrows of life together, and she will forever remain one of my very dearest friends.

And so, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I wish Almina Benson all the enjoyment and happiness her retirement can give her, and I look forward to her continued friendship for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI AND PREMIER HAU PEITSUN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes and congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui and Premier Hau Peitsun of the Republic of China on the occasion of President Lee's second anniversary in office, which is today, May 20, 1992.

President Lee was sworn in as the Eighth President of the Republic of China on Taiwan on May 20, 1990. In the last two years, he and Premier Hau have led the island-nation with wisdom and inspiration. Today Taiwan stands firmly as a free democratic nation with one of the highest living standards in Asia.

I congratulate President Lee on his fine leadership and his efforts to being our 2 nations closer together, and I look forward to an equally productive relationship in the future.

ARTIFICIAL RIFT DEVELOPES BETWEEN TWO NATURAL ALLIES

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, for decades, communities have been trying to solve the problems of overcutting and mismanagement of our National Forests. Ironically, an artificial rift has developed between two natural allies: environmentalists and timber workers. Environmentalists want sustainable forests; workers want sustainable jobs. Thus, we face a double-barreled crisis: Our efforts to protect ancient forests must be accompanied by an effort to address the needs of the working people and their families whose livelihoods will vanish with the imposition of a cutting ban.

If we attempt to address the one concern while ignoring the other, we fall into the trap set by those who profit from the exploitation of both. Corporate profiteers have largely had their way because environmental action has—until recently—so seldom been accompanied by serious planning for the people who work in the forests. The result has been to pit the environmental community against labor when in fact their interests are under assault from the same predatory forces.

It is high time that this artificial rift be closed. That environmentalists and workers work together to create better forestry practices and economic stability in timber dependent communities. As we know, economic diversity equals community stability. However, economic diversity in timber communities depends on the diversity of the forests.

Additionally, there are many pitfalls to be avoided. Any economic transition can cause a chain reaction that may doom the area to additional economic stress. First, much of the aggressive workforce may leave. The tragic part is that this is the younger, more mobile element of the workforce, which must be the foundation for the future economy. Secondly, the loss of income due to economic transition is followed by a loss of tax revenue to the local government. The result? The collapse of infrastructure and programs needed to attract business and work. Thus, the economy continues downward in a vicious spiral.

Finally, depressed timber communities surrounded by beautiful scenery become attractive to individuals of higher income. They enter the community to purchase property and homes. As the area becomes gentrified, property values skyrocket, and rural community members are forced to leave or take low-paying service sector jobs. Thus, we force those people who have chosen the forests as their homes, and whose ancestors had chosen the forests as their homes, out of the area because a rift could not be repaired. As representatives, it is our responsibility to ensure our grandchildren and their grandchildren have the opportunity to know what a tree looks and feels like.

Attention has long been focused on the spotted owl. Unfortunately, some view the spotted owl in isolation rather than taking into consideration it's role as an indicator for an entire ecosystem. Ancient forests are ecosystems that are irreplaceable. However, we must redefine our parameters to encompass both sides of the equation. As representatives, it is also our responsibility to facilitate the economic transition for workers who have lost their jobs due to new or revised federal legislation.

If we can build a labor-environmental coalition, we can succeed. I firmly believe anything short of that stands only a frail chance of success.

TRIBUTE TO PRESQUE ISLE HIGH SCHOOL AND KENNEBUNK HIGH SCHOOL

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure in congratulating Presque Isle High School and Kennebunk High School, as these two Maine high schools were recently ranked among 140 high schools chosen for Redbook magazine's "America's Best Schools" project.

In a time when America's schools are experiencing difficulties and are often criticized, Presque Isle High School and Kennebunk High School are shining examples of excellence in public schools. National recognition is a tribute to the dedication and willingness of school administrators, teachers, students, parents and communities to work together to address the educational needs of today's youth.

No longer is education a simple matter of reading, writing, and arithmetic. I commend Presque Isle High School and Kennebunk High School for their foresight and vision in creating innovative and dynamic programs to better educate and prepare our young adults to face the challenges of today's complex world.

TRIBUTE TO JARROD MARSH

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Jarrod Marsh of Tiffin, OH, who recently accepted an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy as a member of the class of 1996.

When I nominated Jarrod Marsh for admission to the Naval Academy, I knew I was nominating a young man with great potential for leadership. Whether as an academic letter or as a varsity football player, Jarrod Marsh has demonstrated repeatedly the ability to achieve excellence in all that he does.

In recent years, America has experienced the end of the Cold War between the superpowers and defended self determination in the Persian Gulf. American resolve has resulted in the new embrace of freedom and peace around the globe. These victories for our principles occurred in large part due to the honor, talent, and dedication of the men and women who serve this country in the U.S. Armed Forces. And the service academies are the linchpin of this distinguished military tradition.

By accepting his appointment to Annapolis, Jarrod Marsh is preparing to make a valued contribution to that tradition. I congratulate him, and wish him and his family all the best.

CELEBRATION OF 90 YEARS OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 90th anniversary of Cuban independence, the outcome of a war recorded in our history books as the Spanish-American War.

Formal independence from Spain was won in that war with the blood of Cuban and American patriots. But the fight for true independence in Cuba has not yet ended. Today patriots of equal valor are struggling peacefully to free Cuba of a Communist system imposed by Fidel Castro in 1959. The rule of Fidel Castro subjected Cuba to a new dependency, the consequences of which bear more onerously on the Cuban people every day.

Tomorrow the Foreign Affairs Committee will consider approving the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 which I introduced in this Chamber a few months ago with bipartisan cosponsorship. My bill is designed to assist patriotic Cubans everywhere who are seeking to restore Cuban independence and to return Cuba to its rightful position in the international community. By tightening the economic embargo and reaching out a hand of support to the Cuban people, we hope to hasten the day when an independent, free, and democratic Cuba will be born.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, recently I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 309, a resolution urging the President to seek the removal of Canadian import quotas on United States chicken exports through the Uruguay Round and the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiations and calls for the immediate removal of Canadian import quotas on processed chicken which violate Article XI of the GATT.

Canada first introduced controls on the production and importation of chicken in 1979 when a supply management system for poultry was implemented. The system, which was introduced to protect the "family farmer," results in exceedingly high chicken prices and supply shortages for Canadian citizens and businesses. However, the 2,400 Canadian growers are guaranteed large profits. For example, the average Canadian chicken grower nets around 64 cents per chicken compared with about 7 cents per chicken net for United States growers.

United States farmers and growers are losing sales because of the quotas placed on United States chicken in Canada where United States exports are limited to 7.5 percent of Canada's total consumption. Not only are United States exporters hurt by these restrictions, but so are United States companies operating in the chicken industry in Canada. These companies often cannot obtain a sufficient supply of chicken and their product must compete with lower cost alternatives such as beef which is not controlled by a supply management system.

The U.S. poultry industry is the largest and most competitive in the world with 1991 production projected to be valued at $13.8 billion. This represents 35 percent of the total world production. Exports to Canada—the fifth largest United States export market—were only $135 million. If the Canadian market were fully opened, United States exports to Canada would increase by anywhere from $350 to $700 million. Using Commerce Department statistics, this would result in the creation of between 7,000 to 14,000 jobs.

Not only are Canada's import quotas highly restrictive, but they are also inconsistent with GATT Article XI. The GATT has ruled in several recent panels that highly restrictive processed products (i.e., chicken sandwich patties) clearly are not a "like product" to live or fresh whole chicken, and their inclusion in Canada's supply management system is patently in violation of GATT Article XI.

In order to achieve open access to the Canadian chicken market, the Canadian trade barriers must be eliminated through the Uruguay Round and the NAFTA trade negotiations.

This issue was not significantly addressed in the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement since the Canadians considered the quotas to be a global issue that could not be addressed in the Uruguay Round. In fact, there is nothing global about Canada's trade-distorting poultry regime since the United States is the only supplier of fresh and processed chicken to the Canadian market.

The issue of removing import quotas and converting them into tariffs has been addressed in the Uruguay Round in the "Dunkel Text" proposal. However, the depth of the tariff reduction—36 percent over 6 years—is wholly inadequate. The new "tariffied" duty rates applicable to fresh chicken imports should be phased-out entirely by 1998 in accordance with the terms of the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Moreover, the Gatt-illegal quotas on processed chicken must be entirely removed and not simply converted into an unacceptably high tariff.

In an effort to continue protecting the domestic industry, the Canadians have said they will not "tariffy" their supply management systems either in the Uruguay Round or the NAFTA. Since the Uruguay Round does not seem to be close to completion, United States trade negotiators should insist that Canada begin the process of eliminating its chicken import quotas in the NAFTA. Further, the United States Trade Representative should work closely with the United States industry to find ways to have Canada remove its illegal import quotas on processed chicken.

The Canadians have avoided removing their import quota restrictions long enough. These restrictions should be lifted as soon as possible.

TRIBUTE TO SERENITY HOUSE, INC.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Serenity House Inc., of Gary, IN, for 14 years of dedication to aiding individuals in alcohol and drug recovery.

Serenity Club, Inc. was founded by two recovering alcoholics, Mozell Haymon and Henry Johnson, in April of 1978. The Club's original purpose was to provide a sober environment for Alcoholics Anonymous meetings as well as recreational activities. By 1980, Serenity Club changed its name to Serenity House, relocated and began to function as a halfway house for recovering alcoholics and drug addicts.

In 1989, Serenity House acquired a beautiful, nine acre facility and began to function as a continuum of care after primary treatment for addiction was provided. Serenity House's treatment philosophy is the 12 Step Program of Alcoholics Anonymous. This program is designed for individuals to successfully re-adjust to "sobriety" and successfully re-integrate with the community. Based upon the needs of each individual, room, board, and counseling are provided for up to 6 months.

In addition to room and board, Serenity House provides its clients with employment counseling and life enrichment skills as well as specific programs for women such as counseling for sexual abuse, family planning and prenatal care.

I ask my colleagues to join me in my recognition and commendation of the Serenity

House, Inc., for dedicating 14 years toward enhancing the quality of life for addicted persons. Serenity House has, and will continue to provide an invaluable service to the city of Gary, as well as to the community as a whole.

IN SUPPORT OF THE REPEAL OF THE BOAT USER FEE

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 20, 1992

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, on May 13 the House of Representatives passed H.R. 2056, The Shipbuilding Trade Reform Act of 1992, which contained a provision that would repeal the boat user fee. As a long standing advocate for the repeal of the boat user fee, I am gratified that this measure has finally passed the House with my support. However, I am distressed that a controversial shipbuilding provision, which would hurt South Florida's cruise ship industry, was coupled with the user fee repeal. This shipbuilding title has prompted President Bush to indicate he would veto the entire bill, thereby dooming the user fee repeal. Therefore, I urge the Senate to drop the shipbuilding provisions, and preserve the repeal of the boat user fee, so we can send the President a "clean repeal" bill he can sign into law.

Mr. Speaker, this tax disguised as a "user fee" was a loser when it was first proposed in 1981, and it is still a loser today. The only difference is that now we have definite evidence proving this tax should have never been enacted in the first place.

I ask my colleagues to consider the following facts: During 1991 the Office of Management and Budget estimated that the boat user fee would generate $130 million. In fact, it raised only about $18.5 million. Additionally, only 15 percent of our Nation's 4.1 million boaters subject to the user fee have purchased a decal. The miserable compliance record for this tax is perhaps only surpassed by the compliance record of the often-skirted 55-mph speed limit.

The boat user fee is unfair and counter-productive. Unfair because it singles out a particular group of people, namely recreational boaters, who already pay nearly $300 million alone in Federal taxes a year, while not taxing other people's avocations. It is counter-productive because it raises little revenue while it burdens the Coast Guard, which has more important missions to fulfill, such as search and rescue operations, drug interdiction, and boating safety education.

This user fee on boats is similar to the luxury tax on boats, another tax enacted as part of the 1990 budget deal. Like the user fee, the boat luxury tax too went over like a lead zeppelin. The luxury tax on boats has helped destroy a proud American industry, and has thrown blue collar workers out of their jobs. I am hopeful that the House will soon act quickly to repeal that onerous tax too.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the Senate to promptly report out a clean boat user fee repeal bill that we can send to the President for his signature. The boat user fee has been an abject failure, and the sooner we end this exercise in futility the better.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 21, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 22

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain related agencies.

SD-138

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on near- and long-term outlook for the United States Navy.

SR-222

JUNE 3

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on medical programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Adrian A. Basora, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Richard Goodwin Capen, Jr., of Florida, to be Ambassador to Spain, William Henry Gerald FitzGerald, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to Ireland, Peter Barry Teeley, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Canada, and Donald Herman Alexander, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

SD-419

JUNE 4

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2527, to restore Olympic National Park and the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries in the State of Washington.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to maritime reform.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on proposed legislation relating to veterans health issues.

SR-418

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee

Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings on S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993, focusing on the impact of the defense build-down on the ability of the U.S. industrial and technology base to meet national security requirements.

SD-106

JUNE 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for military construction programs, focusing on base closures.

SD-192

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for expanding employment-based health insurance coverage.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the utility of expanded lamb reporting services by the Department of Agriculture.

SR-332

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 10

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine competition in the airline industry, and on S. 2312, to revise the Federal Aviation Act of

1958 to enhance competition at, and the provision of essential air service with respect to high density airports.

SR-253

JUNE 17

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine telecommunications technology as related to the field of education.

SR-253

Finance

To resume hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for instituting universal coverage through public health insurance programs.

SD-215

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.

SR-253

Finance

To continue hearings to examine comprehensive health care reform, focusing on proposals for tax-incentive based health care reform.

SD-215

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the National Telecommunications Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on mobile communications.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

MAY 21

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-138